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Tower Views

by Clearway

A Motive or Method Test

Safe Forms for Reform

Union Issue Not Radical

¶ **An analysis of many** criticisms of President Roosevelt's proposal for a judicial "re-deal" reveals a striking reversal of thought on the part of commentators on New Deal philosophy. Whereas the charge against much of the leftward tendencies of the Administration has been largely comprised in the sentiment, "the motive may be all right, but the method is all wrong," the comment now frequently heard in relation to the judicial reorganization program runs more like this: "The method may be plausible, but the motive is questionable."

* * *

¶ **The assumption by many** supporters of the Administration that the tremendous New Deal majority of the last election constitutes a carte blanche giving the President unlimited authority to pursue the objectives of the New Deal in any direction he sees fit is not supported by the majority of publicists, legislators, and leaders in American thought. It is suggested that in this transitory period wherein reform measures are so assiduously being sought, Americans will do well to recall that they are still Americans and that their high officials will do well to seek reform within the framework of constituted authority. The support of the majority is no indication of a wish for unorthodox methods.

* * *

¶ **The President** is still insistent that the meter of the judiciary shall be made to fit the theme of the Executive, determined to exert every force at his command to carry through the program. Today's predictions are that the House will rubber stamp the proposal, and that whatever fight of sorts may result over the issue will be staged in the Senate. Predictions are that the Senate will support the President on the grounds that whether the Supreme Court is left with nine or fifteen members, it will still have the authority to declare legislative acts unconstitutional.

* * *

¶ **The sentiment generally** seems to be gaining ground that the present issue has stimulated a greater tenseness in public consciousness than its possible consequences may justify. But Americans of whatever party, reading whatever they will into the proposal, can hardly evade the implication that the trend of events is placing before public thought great temptations to lean toward control from the top down and away from government by the people. In the pursuit of a better social order, therefore, the times seem to demand of those who believe in American institutions greater watchfulness than ever to see that vital principles of government are not surrendered for a new order wearing over a dictatorial waistcoat a borrowed cloak of benevolence.

* * *

¶ **The rams in the automotive** strike corral continue to collide, head on, as Gov. Frank Murphy watches from the fence and seeks a basis of compromise. Again today General Motors agrees to go on with negotiations if Governor Murphy authorizes it, but they make it plain that further talk seems useless. John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. likewise stands ready to talk, unready to yield. For the ideal of sole bargaining authority the striking union, and fellow workers affected by the strike, have thus far contributed $22,000,000 by way of lost pay checks. What the General Motors' loss is to date cannot be estimated. Both sides are obviously willing to sacrifice a great deal for its objective. Can it be that both sides have some basic idea vital enough to justify the effort?

* * *

¶ **We are told** that General Motors is fighting to retain the privilege of controlling their own plants, fighting for the right of their workers to affiliate with the union or not and still retain the privilege of collective bargaining. The reason attributed to John L. Lewis' struggle for sole bargaining power is that his ideal is a wholly new type of unionism, one not concerned merely with wages and working conditions, but strong enough to deal with larger problems of industry than those usually considered by craft unions. The attempt to plant this type of industrial union in the General Motors' property is merely the first step in a program which would soon embrace other fields of manufacturing. Mr. Lewis conceives it possible through this new type of unionism, which makes greater use of legislation than older forms, to even out the hills and valleys of production and to stabilize employment.

* * *

¶ **Americans, to whom** such larger union influence may seem radical, may find comfort in studying the European system, particularly that of Great Britain, where a labor party functions harmoniously in government. If both sides would, in their negotiations, agree for one session to completely lay aside the "getting and giving" theme and devote themselves to playing their mutual roles in industry for the mutual good, the present costly impasse might soon be broken.

U. S. Officials Closely Scan Jump in Foreign Investments To Nearly $8,000,000,000

In Meanwhile About $200,000,000 in Foreign Securities Held by Americans Was 'Repatriated' by Foreign Purchases in 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Once more the question of mounting European investments in the United States is being examined by responsible authorities.

The February issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, out today, shows that foreign buying of American securities increased substantially in 1936.

The final, official total is not yet available, but the board's figures lead to the conclusion that annual acquisition of tangible American assets by foreigners increased from $317,000,000 in 1935 to between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 in 1936. At the same time, about $200,000,000 in foreign securities held by Americans were "repatriated" by foreign purchases in American markets during 1936.

Commenting on these and other relevant facts, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, says in an article prepared for publication in the London Daily Telegraph:

"It would seem that in 1934, 1935 and 1936 the United States has exchanged pieces of paper giving evidence of indebtedness or partial ownership in her fundamental industries for a considerable part of the huge masses of gold and silver which it received during this period."

Thinking Through

And he adds: "It would seem that after a time the people of the United States would find it necessary to think through to the realities of exporting indefinitely the labor and natural resources of this continent in exchange for nothing more usable than shining metal. Some day the question will be asked as to what it all means in the long run for the standard of living of the American people."

In addition to security purchases, Secretary Wallace estimates that inflow of gold and silver, plus short-term balances and capital obligations, has risen in 1936 to approximately $2,000,000,000. The rise, he says, has been from $380,000,000 in 1934 to $1,500,000,000 in 1935.

Total holdings of foreigners in the United States were estimated last year at $7,000,000,000, and it is apparent that they are now appreciably higher. The situation has manifold effects on American policy:

1. It indicates that European war and private debt defaulters have been perfectly able to transfer large sums to the United States on private account.
2. It shows the amount of liquid or convertible funds foreign countries might use for purchases in the event of a European war.
3. It reveals declining creditor status of the United States.

$13,000,000,000 in Default

Secretary Wallace graphically discusses this drop in Uncle Sam's creditor position. On paper, he says, "the outside world owes us more than $26,000,000,000." But offsetting

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Lewis Bases Strike Hopes On Roosevelt

Effort to Force White House Action Seen in Stand

Political Issues

DETROIT, Feb. 9 (AP)—General Motors Corporation consented today to resume strike settlement negotiations, if in Gov. Frank Murphy's judgment any good could result therefrom, but the corporation officials made it plain that they saw no further use in talk at this time.

Governor Murphy at once said: "Despite statements that are made, I feel the parties are closer together now than at any time," and summoned both parties to the dispute back to their marathon conference at 8:30 (E. S. T.) tonight.

At Flint, the non-partisan mayor, who is also an employee of General Motors, was named virtual dictator of matters relating to civic order. The city commission, in view of possible police efforts to evict the sit-down strikers there, declared a "state of emergency."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The political aspect of the General Motors strike—raised originally by John L. Lewis' reminder to President Roosevelt of campaign obligations and the President's swift rebuke—again became a major factor in that situation today as peace negotiations in Detroit reached the breaking point.

Information from Government and labor quarters made it clear that the central theme of Lewis strategy continues, as it has been from the first, to be an effort to identify his industrial unionization drive in the automobile industry with the New Deal and President Roosevelt.

The Detroit conference is to be resumed tonight, but Federal Coordinator James Dewey reported to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, he had abandoned serious hope of a settlement and that Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan is under such pressure that he cannot defer much longer action to evict sit-down strikers from General Motors plants.

Even Mr. Lewis' friends and advisers feel that the impasse in Detroit is due primarily to Mr. Lewis himself. He has been advised time and again to accept a compromise and they are convinced that while the particular compromise which has been possible was by no means a victory, it nevertheless was preferable to defeat which they now see as inevitable.

Bans All Compromise

At this stage a declaration by Mr. Lewis made to one of his friends before he left for Detroit becomes of increasing significance. He declared in substance as follows:

"I'll never compromise on this issue. I may go down to defeat, but if I do I'll drag a lot of people down with me."

After making that remark he went to Detroit and for more than a week has participated in protracted conferences arranged by Governor Murphy. At those conferences General Motors' representatives have indicated a willingness to settle the strike on a basis of proportional representation. That is, they would recognize the United Automobile

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Statements on strike situation: Page 4.

Some Members of Senate Judiciary Committee

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Frederick Van Nuys (D) Indiana — **Edward R. Burke** (D) Nebraska — **W. R. Austin** (R) Vermont — **Key Pittman** (D) Nevada — **George McGill** (D) Kansas — **Carl A. Hatch** (D) New Mexico

William E. Borah (R) Idaho — **Henry F. Ashurst** (D) Arizona, Chairman — **Pat McCarran** (D) Nevada

Denial Is Made of Intent For Permanent Court of 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — In a statement interpreting President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan, Senator Joseph T. Rooinson (D) of Arkansas, the majority leader, today underlined the fact that the size of the court would be increased beyond nine members only if present justices eligible for retirement fail to retire, and asserted that "any increase above nine in the membership of the court can exist only so long as there are judges eligible for retirement."

His first point, that the expansion of the court in the immediate future under the President's plan would depend upon the decision of six justices now eligible for retirement, seems to conflict directly with the provisions of the bill submitted by the President.

The bill says: "The number of judges of any court shall be permanently increased by the number appointed thereto under the provisions of Subsection (A) of this section." Subsection (A) provided for the appointment of one additional justice for every other judge who has attained 70 years and six months and has not resigned or retired. Appointment resulting in more than 15 members of the Supreme Court is forbidden by Section (B).

Whether the apparent conflict between Senator Robinson's statement and the text of the bill is caused by misunderstanding, or presages a change in the bill itself to permit the Supreme Court to revert to nine members if they are all under retirement age, has not yet been clarified.

Senator Robinson's full statement follows:

The Robinson Statement

"The purpose (of the President's plan) is always to keep nine members of the court who are under the retirement age.

"I have been astonished to hear from reporters this morning that there is a common and general misunderstanding of the effect of the retirement plan in the President's message as to the number of members that shall comprise the court.

"It is true that if the law were enforced now and no justice of the court who is eligible under it for retirement should avail himself of his privilege there could be 15 justices under the plan. This number, however, is not a fixed number. Should all the justices eligible for retirement take advantage of the privilege the number would not be increased and woud remain at nine.

"There is no plan or proposal to increase membership of the court except as to new judges who may be appointed in cases where any eligible judge fails to retire. The only appointment that can be made under the plan is for an additional judge in case any judge fails to retire.

"Any increase above nine in the membership of the court can exist only so long as there are judges eligible to retirement. When judges retire the number is reduced to that extent."

The Arkansas Senator also indicated his own preference for fixation of the Supreme Court retirement age at 75 instead of 70. Other prominent senators favor 70.

Opinion New Crystallizing

Meantime, the House Judiciary Committee met and advanced plans to bring up speedily the so-called compromise plan for voluntary retirement of Supreme Court justices over 70. There has been talk that some justices now on the bench, perhaps as many as three, would take advantage of the retirement possibility. Should they do so, President Roosevelt would have court vacancies to fill without enacting his sweeping bill, and thus might avoid charges of "packing" the court.

These are the critical days of President Roosevelt's sweeping judicial reorganization program—the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Rebels Drive To Forge Ring Around Madrid

Loyalists Declare Fascist Efforts Fail to Cut Valencia Road

Crisis of War

Malaga's Capture by Franco Means Release of Rebels for Madrid Push

MADRID, Feb. 9 (AP)—Defense officers contended today that their troops had withstood insurgent attempts to cut the Madrid-Valencia highway on the southeast of the capital, while other defense militia attacked in the Las Rozas sector, a few miles northwest of the city.

This contradicted a dispatch from the Fascist forces, reporting that the beleaguered city had been sheared off from its chief source of supplies and the temporary seat of the Spanish Government, Valencia. Eighty-two words, however, were censored in a Madrid dispatch telling of the struggle over the Madrid-Valencia roadway.

The fourth day of resistance to the drive of the Fascist insurgents upon the Valencia road found plenty of activity among the defenders. They rained machine gun and rifle fire on their besiegers who poured across the open country about the highway.

As a result of the attack at Las Rozas, a defense communique declared: "Our positions are bettered in the sub-sector of Las Rozas, where we occupy a hill to the northwest of the town.

Fighting in the Jarama river valley, just south of Madrid, was unceasing as the insurgents battled unavailingly to cross the river and reach the road.

Reinforced garrisons of loyalists found powerful allies in the Jarama and Manzanares rivers which merge at Vaciamadrid, near the scene of the heaviest fighting. Defense commanders said that the web of rivers—flowing west, south and east, of the capital—were forming a strong barricade against the fascist attack.

The insurgent drive appeared to be aimed at Vallecas, a suburb south of Madrid on the Valencia high road, capture of which would close the siege line tight around three sides—in a sweeping arc from the northwest southward to the southeast.

Defense leaders declared that access to Madrid would not be closed even if the insurgents succeeded in blocking parts of the Valencia road because the east coast still would be within reach by other routes.

Fascists Report Capture Of Vital Road to Coast, Cutting Madrid Supplies

WITH FASCISTS, OUTSIDE MADRID, Feb. 9 (AP)—Spanish insurgents captured the vital highway to the coast today, cutting off the capital's defenders from both their government and source of supplies at Valencia.

The fascists occupied the strategic line of communication, about 10 miles southeast of the city, after a three-day battle waged in intermittent rain and snow.

A combined army of Legionnaires and Moors stormed into the trenches abandoned by the Loyalists.

The insurgents fought desperately to push their advance detachments beyond the confluence of the swollen Manzanares and Jarama rivers which they crossed Sunday.

The successful operation, while less spectacular than the capture of Malaga on the south coast, was considered of greater importance.

The severing of the communication line was confidently expected by the fascist commanders to make the plight of Madrid's defenders even more desperate.

Unofficial observers said that the two simultaneous victories would quite likely mean the fall of Madrid.

The extension of the line which now hems in Madrid on three sides was expected to facilitate the complete encirclement of the capital and the eventual success of a new offensive against the city.

Gen. Emilio Mola, insurgent commander on the Madrid front, predicted "an early final victory."

"Conditions appear to be improving," he said, "and if this continues, I promise you victory soon—even sooner than some optimists think."

Behind the lines, important insurgent centers such as Avila were bright with flags under gray skies, jubilant over the capture of Malaga.

The cleanup of the Loyalist pocket on the Mediterranean released thousands of troops who could be thrown into the siege of Madrid.

Madrid and its long siege: Malaga falls to rebels: Page 8.

Coronation Trip To India Delayed By King George

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will not go to India this year for the coronation durbar, previously scheduled for November, the India Office announced yesterday.

The official statement said that the King hopes the durbar can be held later.

Announcement of the postponement of the magnificent ceremonies by which India usually celebrates accession of a new King-Emperor came after authoritative suggestions that it would not be advisable for the Queen to undertake a state journey to India so soon after the coronation in London, May 12.

Some observers also connected the delay with the political situation in India, where the Indian National Congress recently voted in favor of a boycott of the durbar festivities.

The Official Statment

Neither of these possible factors, however, was mentioned in the official statement, which said:

"His Majesty the King-Emperor has informed the Secretary of State for India that he has reluctantly come to the conclusion that he will be unable to hold the coronation durbar in India next winter.

"He finds that the duties and responsibilities which he has undertaken on acceding to the throne in unexpected circumstances unfortunately have made it impossible for him to contemplate a prolonged absence from Britain during the first year of his reign. His Imperial Majesty looks forward to visiting India for the purpose of holding the durbar at a later date."

In spite of official denials of any political significance to the King's decision, it was recalled in authoritative quarters that the King's private secretary, Mr. Alexander Hardinge, recently went to India, ostensibly on vacation but really, as the India Office later admitted, in connection with durbar arrangements.

Congress Party Gaining

Moreover, the provincial elections in India, in progress this month, thus far have indicated growing strength of the extremist National Congress party.

It has been suggested that the delay might merely permit the King to be in India for inauguration of the All-India Federation, the new regime authorized by the British Parliament.

The Congress party has just won sweeping victories in three of 11 provinces and gained majorities in three more. The Government of India, observers said, has decided that the party either must be placated or opposed.

Congress Is 'Urged' To Beat President To Age Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—With a twinkle in her eye, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, the one Republican woman left in the House, introduced a resolution yesterday calling on the lower body of Congress to subject all its members over 70½ to the same searching questions of ability and capacity that President Roosevelt has asked of the Supreme Court.

The Massachusetts congresswoman explained, "It seems appropriate that the House should consider whether it has any motes in its own eyes before the President calls specific attention thereto or before it starts consideration of any beams which may exist elsewhere in the Government."

Her resolution calls for a committee of five to determine:

"1. Whether members of the House who have passed the age of 70½ and who, therefore, date from the horse-and-buggy days, are incapable of performing their full duties as such members, including specifically the primary duty of considering the constitutionality of pending legislation.

"2. Whether the House has the power to expel members who have passed the age of 70 years because of such infirmity, if any, or whether the less drastic remedy should be applied of supplying them with associates to do their work.

"3. Whether the Congress has the power to provide for the appointment by the President of associate representatives in Congress to relieve such aged and infirm representatives of their full responsibilities and prerogatives, including the control of patronage.

"4. Whether the House should act along these lines with great promptness, to forestall the possibility of being asked to do so."

Mrs. Rogers wanted her resolution referred to the rules committee, but Representative John O'Connor (D), chairman of that committee, suggested that it go to the committee on disposition of useless papers.

Runciman Reports On Visit to U. S.

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons today that "further exploration is necessary" before a basis for detailed negotiations for a trade treaty between the United States and Great Britain could be determined.

The Board of Trade president, who is a member of the Cabinet, was cheered when he arose to report on his recent conversations with President Roosevelt in Washington.

"I am glad to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the President of the United States and to members of the United States Government for the friendly reception which they gave me," Mr. Runciman said.

"I hope the result of our conversations will be to facilitate economic co-operation between the United States and ourselves."

Canadian Plant Seeks To Oust 'Sit-Downers'

CALGARY, Alta., Feb. 9 (Canadian Press)—Court action to oust "sit-down" strikers from the plant of the Union Meat Packing Company started here yesterday. Summonses were issued for strikers to appear in court today to answer charges of "besetting and watching" the plant for the "purpose of compelling the company to employ five men, allegedly dismissed."

The complaint was made by Harry Stubbs, plant superintendent.

The strike has tied up the plant since last Thursday. Approximately 175 men are affected.

Interest in Flood Changes to Plans Of Rehabilitation

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 9 (AP)—The crest of the great Mississippi river flood rolled past Memphis last night while a high wind crashed waves harmlessly against the levee tops.

Lieut. Col. Eugene Reybold, chief of army engineers in this district, reported after a survey that "sand boils and seepage continued, but prompt action by field forces kept the situation well in hand in every instance."

Red Cross officials' belief that the worst was over was reflected in shaping of a tentative, months-long rehabilitation program for 75,000 refugees in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and western Kentucky.

A levee slide was reported along the Reelfoot levee, between Hickman, Ky., and Tiptonville, Tenn., but workers quickly repaired the damage with piled-up sandbags. A slight earth movement at Tiptonville left the levee system unaffected.

At Cairo, where the Ohio joins the Mississippi, the flood waters began a more rapid recession after increased water from the upper river had retarded the fall for several days.

Engineers reported a total fall of 1.05 feet since the crest was reached, with three fourths of the drop in the last 26 hours. At Hickman the river was a foot down. At New Madrid it had dropped about half a foot.

Women and children appeared in Cairo in increasing numbers, having apparently remained in the city despite Mayor August Bode's evacuation order. Officials, who had believed all but a few hundred obeyed the decree, now estimated about 1500 women and children stayed secluded in their homes during the city's long fight against the river's inundation threat.

At Louisville, Ky., on the Ohio, 5000 workmen began cleaning up the flood debris. The city counted at least 285 flood fatalities. Engineers gave orders that there should be no relaxation of the vigilant watch which has kept the levee system almost entirely intact thus far. Engineers said the watch must be continued for several weeks.

The Memphis gauge showed a rise of but two tenths of a foot in 24 hours. Downstream at Helena, Ark., and in Mississippi, levee workers redoubled their efforts of preparation for the peak of the flood.

In Washington, Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio called on President Roosevelt and said later that the Chief Executive's views and his own on Ohio flood control were "very much in line." Senator Bulkley has proposed the creation of an Ohio Valley authority, somewhat similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. Roosevelt felt, the Senator added, that such a plan should be enlarged to cover the entire country, with several regional authorities in charge rather than one national agency.

Other flood developments: Page 3.

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Filene Sees Need For an Authority To Boss Business

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. The last article follows.*

"Making Recovery Permanent"

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Edward A Filene is the man you want to see."

That was what many industrial leaders told this interviewer, who asked:

"How shall we make recovery permanent?"

The reason that Mr. Filene was designated so generally lay in the fact that this Boston merchant had long anticipated this question and had been jogging the business world with his own answers.

"Mass production cannot exist without mass buying power and mass consumption," Mr. Filene said.

Other business leaders had expressed this principle in all sincerity. Mr. Filene, however, in the promotion of this doctrine, has spoken on scores of platforms, has endowed a

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

U. S. Trade Barriers and Philippines

Tariff Restrictions Held Blow to Independence of Island

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The disruptions which the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act will produce in the Philippine economy are cautiously but comprehensively set forth in a report of the United States Tariff Commission, issued this week.

The report will give President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth, now en route to the United States, much of the factual material he will need in appealing to President Roosevelt to alter the terms of the law which will start dismantling the economic structure of the islands in 1940, with a general breakup scheduled for 1946.

While the report does not describe or forecast the political repercussions which would follow these blows to the insular economy, it can be concluded from the factual material carefully set forth that the new nation would be subject to severe internal strain. The whole tenor of the report is to support some modifications of the laws which would start the erection of tariff barriers against the Archipelago in 1940.

Japanese Penetration

An important section of the report studies the extent of Japanese penetration in the islands, pointing out that "the increase in sales of Japanese goods in the Philippines, though substantial, has not been as large as is sometimes represented, nor has it been accompanied by a corresponding decline in the total sales of American goods."

The share of the United States, Japan, and all other countries in the Philippine import trade is shown in the following table, simplified from figures in the report:

Share of Philippine Import Trade

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
United States	63.5	62.7	64.5	64.6	65.5	63.6
Japan	10.5	11.1	7.8	8.4	12.4	14.2
All others	26.	26.2	27.6	27.	22.1	22.2

As these figures indicate, Japan's increase over the years from 10.5 per cent to 14.2 per cent has been at the expense of countries other than the United States.

Some writers—trying to prove a thesis—have compared 1935 with 1932, and made out a much greater increase. The reason for the small figure in 1932 was the anti-Japanese boycott operated by the Chinese shopkeepers of the Philippines. As the statistics show, Japanese penetration has not yet reached large proportions in the economic field.

Population Trends

Nor is Japanese population penetration any greater. In 1918, the census revealed 8294 Japanese out of a total of 10,314,310. The 1935 estimates are 18,000 Japanese out of a total of 13,099,405, or about one Japanese to 700 Filipinos. The Japanese are, however, increasing their share in retail trade, with bazaars in the principal towns, and in the province of Davao in Mindanao they control much of the Abaca (Manila hemp) industry, where the best quality of hemp is grown.

But the main job of the tariff commission was to study the trade effects of independence.

Already the altered status of the islands has cast its shadow before. There are three American legislative restrictions on Philippine trade with the United States already. The Jones-Costigan Act puts an absolute quota on the amount of duty-free Philippine sugar that may be sent there. It sets, however, a total not greatly less than the Philippines had normally exported to the United States.

Second, the revenue act of 1934 provided a processing tax of three cents a pound on coconut oil extracted from Philippines. Though

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U. S. Chief Market For Philippines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 9

The degree of Philippine dependence on American markets, which are now threatened by the terms of the Philippine Independence Act, is illustrated by figures given out here. In recent years, slightly less than two-thirds of all Philippine exports have been sold in the United States. Virtually all of the Islands' sugar, coconut products and embroideries, and two-thirds of its copra and hemp cordage, are thus sold within the American tariff-free area.

In terms of dollars, the amount of Islands-American trade which would be affected by the terms of the Independence Act is placed at approximately $65,000,000 annually.

Modification Urged to Safeguard Insular Economy

Steel Shortage Threatens To Halt U.S. Naval Plans; Walsh-Healey Act Is Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—With the possibility increasing daily that America's vast naval construction program will be halted by shortage of steel, efforts began in earnest today to find some solution of the problem created by the refusal of steel producers to do business with the navy under terms of the Walsh-Healey Government contracts act.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who has been assigned to this particular problem following his successful settlement of the Pacific coast maritime strike, arranged today for a conference of steel labor leaders here this week. The steel unions which are led by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, have protested against any exemptions being granted the steel industry.

At the same time, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, has been approached with the suggestion that he attempt to persuade the steel manufacturers to reconsider their refusal to bid on any navy contracts unless the 40-hour-week condition of the Walsh-Healey act is waived.

A third angle complicating the situation is the fact that most of the 52,000 men employed in navy yards belong to American Federation of Labor trade unions whereas the unionized workers in the steel industry belong to the rival labor C. I. O. organization.

Steel Company's Stand

An impasse was reached recently when representatives of 12 of the largest steel producing companies met here and informed Government representatives that their plants are now working to capacity on a 48-hour basis and that the navy business was not sufficient to make it worth their while to shift to a 40-hour week just to fill the navy orders.

The merits of the question are highly controversial. Supporters of the Walsh-Healey act charge that another and unmentioned reason for the steel companies' refusal is the profit limit of 10 per cent placed on navy contracts by the Vinson-Trammel act. Since the steel companies are busy with more profitable private business, it is alleged, they can't be bothered with the mere 10 per cent profit they might make on navy steel.

It is also obvious that for them to capitulate and go on a 40-hour week basis on the navy work would be an admission that they could produce steel on this basis—an admission which would set a precedent and inevitably lead to a demand from labor for permanent establishment of a 40-hour week throughout the industry.

The steel representatives contend on the other hand that the 48-hour week is essential to the efficient production of steel and that any change is impossible without a major dislocation to the industry.

Shortage Expected Soon

As yet the navy's inability to buy more steel has not caused a halt in naval construction. But existing supplies of steel are being rapidly depleted and it is stated by naval officials that it is only a matter of a few weeks when work will have to slow up or stop altogether unless more steel can be procured.

The navy now has 55 warships actually under construction and 25 more for which the contracts have been let but the keels of which have not been laid. In addition contracts for two battleships are to be let in the spring. This represents a naval construction program of 355,215 tons—the largest in the world.

A threatened shortage of copper has already been met by an interpretation of the Walsh-Healey Act permitting the purchase of copper rolled previous to enactment of the act. Mr. Lewis has made strong representations against any exemption being granted in the case of steel on the ground that many less powerful industries have been required to comply and that it would therefore be unfair to permit the mighty steel industry to escape.

Rogers Peet

Rogers Peet Suit Sale now on!

End-of-Season
CLEARANCE
10,000
SUITS

Our SUIT CLEARANCE is its own trumpet!

The public knows every suit is right from our regular stock.

Our style-authority is recognized from coast to coast. Our quality, unchallenged!

What a chance to introduce yourself to the *modern* Rogers Peet.

More than half of the SUITS in this group show savings of $15, $20 and $25.

319 were $60.00
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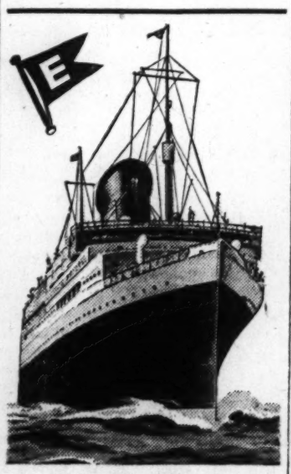

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Jump in Foreign Investments Is Closely Scanned

(Continued from Page 1)

that foreigners have American investments of at least $7,000,000,000, nearly $13,000,000,000 is in governmental debts now in default, and of $5,000,000,000 in foreign securities held by American citizens some $2,000,000,000 are in whole or partial default.

The present net creditor position of the United States, according to Secretary Wallace, is therefore not over $5,000,000,000. Still, the creditor position persists. In the past 18 years the world has adjusted itself by:

1. Accepting less goods from the United States and shipping more in.
2. Encouraging American tourists to spend.
3. Shipping gold and silver to the United States.
4. Borrowing from American citizens.
5 Defaulting on obligations to the United States.

Five Factors

Analyzing these five factors, the Secretary points out that in 1936 exports and imports of the United States almost exactly balanced, due to drought imports and coming of better business.

"Nevertheless," he adds, in significant words from an advocate of crop control, "it is probable after a year or two of ordinary weather that the value of United States exports will again exceed the value of her imports very materially. The productive capacity of the farmers and the factory workers of the United States is so great that under ordinary conditions they can supply food and goods for many more people than those who live within the boundaries of their own country." But he expects foreign tariff restrictions to continue as long as American and other tariffs are exceedingly high.

"Gold and silver shipments to the United States," he says, "must apparently be relied on for some little time as the leading device to enable the outside world to live with a creditor nation which in years of ordinary weather insists on exporting more goods than it imports."

Justices Maintain Silence About Court; Refuse to See Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court not only maintained silence on President Roosevelt's proposal to revamp it, but went into deeper seclusion than ever.

Frank Key Green, the court marshal, issued orders barring newspaper men and others from the justices' section of the building, except by special appointment.

He gave the instructions to Supreme Court police after newspaper men had called on Justices Sutherland and Roberts in the former's office to ask if they cared to comment on the presidential recommendations. They affably replied that they had nothing to say.

The part of the marble structure occupied by the justices is guarded by bronze doors. Green said no one could pass through them except by way of his office and then only by pre-arrangement with the justices. Chief Justice Hughes also gave word through his secretary that he did not care to comment on the Chief Executive's message to Congress.

Chicago to Have Another Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—Chicago had a centennial celebration in 1933—remember the Century of Progress with its sky-ride and sparkling lagoons on the lake front?—but that was the one-hundredth anniversary of its incorporation as a "town."

Now, by digging into the pages of history, the Windy City finds that in 1837, three years after the village became a town, it was granted a city charter by the state legislature. This makes a good reason, so the city fathers agree, to stage another celebration commemorating this event in its progress.

Consequently, a centennial will be launched on March 4 to tell the world not only that just 100 years ago Chicago became a city, but to draw attention to the fact that during the century the little city of a few thousand people has grown to a mighty metropolis of some 3,500,000 population. The celebration is to be called "Chicago's Charter Jubilee" and is expected to stretch over a period of about seven months, it is learned at the office of Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

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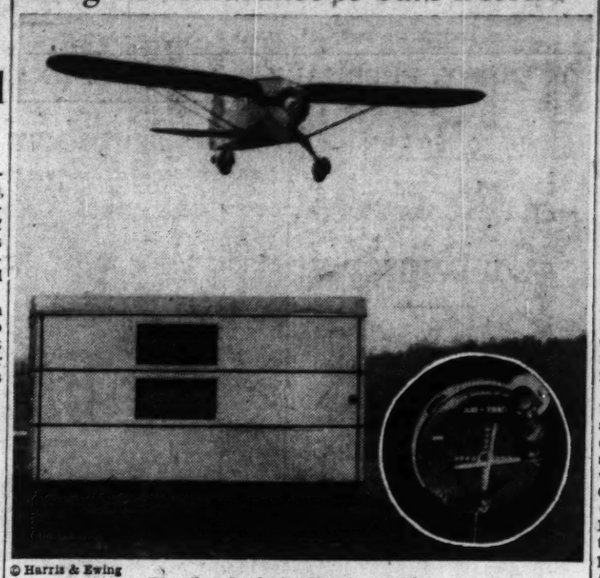

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Direction Outfit for Landing of Plane

Trailer Contains Radio Apparatus Furnishing "Air Track" Inset—Dial on Dashboard, Which Gives Pilot His Bearings With Relation to the Field The Aviation Companies Have Their Own Methods of "Blind" Landing. This Device for Approaching a Field "Shut Down" by Thick Weather Was Invented by Government Service Engineers. One of Its Advantages Is Its Portability. It Is Kept at Washington Institute of Technology

Parachute's Use Declared Unproved in Passenger Plane

News in Aviation

Whether or not commercial air liners should have parachutes, a perennial question given recent impetus by a letter from Boyce Eakin, editor of Letters magazine, to Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association, has drawn a reply which can be stated as the air lines' official point of view.

The Air Transport Association is the policy-making body for the commercial air lines, and as its president, Colonel Gorrell may be said to speak for the industry.

Mr. Eakin's question was based on a letter from a subscriber to his magazine pointing out that the pilot of a transport plane that crashed recently in California was aware of the danger of crashing nearly two hours before the actual disaster, which interval would have given parachute-equipped passengers opportunity to jump, had they so chosen. The subscriber noted that many army, navy and private fliers have saved their lives with parachutes—a chance, the subscriber averred, denied commercial passengers.

Reply to Proposal

Colonel Gorrell's reply to Mr. Eakin quoted first a general truth that the "air lines have no arguments against any safety device." He charged that Mr. Eakin's subscriber was "grossly misinformed" and doubted if there could have been, and if there can be in the future, the existence of any such opportunity for a pilot to know of an accident so far in advance.

Parachutes, Colonel Gorrell continued, come under the federal law in the Air Commerce Act of 1926, which gives the Secretary of Commerce regulatory powers not only over aircraft but also over "parachutes used in connection with such aircraft." The matter of their installation aboard commercial planes has been urged by legislative bodies and has received earnest practical consideration by aircraft engineers and operators. If and when it should be found that the placing of parachutes aboard planes will actually contribute to safety in scheduled air transportation the commercial air lines will enthusiastically sponsor such a provision, Colonel Gorrell said.

Training Required

According to Colonel Gorrell, factors which militate against the use of parachutes in commercial planes are three—first, the circumstances immediately preceding accidents and under which accidents occur; second, the inherent defects of the parachute itself; third, the psychological reaction of the human who is unfamiliar with aeronautics and is faced with the contingency of making a parachute jump.

In the first group, Colonel Gorrell pointed out that there is no doubt that even the pilot himself had no prescience of coming disaster. Air accidents happen in a split second; and since most of them have involved collisions with the earth, when the plane was probably flying close to the ground, the use of a parachute would have been impossible, he stated. A study of forced landings by planes, Colonel Gorrell said, showed that passengers fared better by staying with the plane.

Traveling at Speed

The parachute, Colonel Gorrell charged, is far from the perfect device that its proponents claim it to be. Dangers cited by him in its use are the errors of pulling the rip cord too soon and possibly fouling with the plane; or, pulling too late, causing failure to open. He also quoted cases of the falling plane striking the parachute jumper or of failure to open because too close to the ground. This latter reason, he said, is an important factor, because persons in airplanes facing an accident at low altitude would be unable to use them.

A second factor in parachute use, the Colonel said, was the difficulty of egress from a plane traveling at a speed of 200 miles an hour. It would be impossible, he said, for a person to escape through such an opening without the risk of broken limbs. A parachute jumper strikes the earth with the force of a free jump of 10 feet, and, he added, there have been cases of injuries by experts using parachutes. There is little or no control over the spot where one may land in a parachute, he said, even by an expert.

In the third category, Colonel Gorrell stated that the men who have used parachutes in military and commercial flying have been young men, or men in the prime of life, trained in meeting emergency contingencies. It is inconceivable, the Colonel concluded, that an average load of air transport passengers could respond in an emergency with the presence of mind and trained reaction essential to safe use of parachutes.

Highbred Dogs Assemble to Compete For Madison Square Garden Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Madison Square Garden is being made ready to receive the greatest number of canine aristocrats that ever tried to get within its walls. Beginning Monday, dogs fro mall over the world will be knocking at its doors as the guests of the Westminster Kennel Club, ready to contest for the honors leading up to best in the national show, beginning tomorrow morning.

The sixty-first annual show will bench more than 3000 dogs, representing 92 recognized breeds, ranging from Newfoundlands and great danes down to the tiny Mexican hairless and papillons.

This year it is the cocker spaniels that lead the procession, passing the dachshunds and "Scotties," which lead the parade a year ago. There are 205 of them, an increase of 63, with the short-legged hounds also increased in number from 178 to 198. The "Scotties," however, like most of the terriers, have fallen off in number, though they are still in third place, with 134.

With this lone exception, the various variety groups have generally increased their numbers this year, here being 57 more gun dogs, with the same increase in hounds, 126 more working dogs, 22 more toys, and four more non-sporting, or miscellaneous.

Individually, the standard is just as high as before, if not a trifle improved. Champion St. Margaret Magnificent of Clairdale, winner of best in show last year, is again in the competition, but this famous airedale will have even stronger opposition this season than last, when the judge pondered more than half an hour before deciding. Mr. Reynal's Monarch, the harrier which was excluded from the final judging for best last year, but won the James Mortimer Trophy for the best American bred and then was placed best in the outdoor show of the Morris and Essex at Giralda Farms, and three of the other final contenders last year—the Irish setter, Milsom O'Boy, winner among the gun dogs; Champion White Rose of Boveway, the greyhound, best hound, and Champion De Wet von der Starrenburg, best working dog—will all be present.

An innovation this season will bring to the Garden, in addition to the 3144 dogs in the classes, the annual hound show of the Masters of Foxhounds Association and the National Beagle Club, with 325 hounds participating.

This means a colorful pageant, with the hounds brought on in their various packs and the handlers attired in hunt costume.

The chief judges in the show will be William T. Payne for the sporting gun-dogs; Chetwood Smith for the hounds; Oliver C. Harriman, working dogs; George S. Thomas, terriers; William Z. Breed, toys; and William L. Chetwin, non-sporting dogs. Lady Howe, of England, will be the final judge for best in show and the other special awards.

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Saskatchewan Sends Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RADVILLE, Sask.—In scores of communities throughout the drought areas of Saskatchewan, organizations have been set up to send financial and other aid to flood sufferers throughout the flood area of the United States. Schools districts, teachers, churches, clubs and individuals, all with plenty of troubles of their own, are cooperating through the Saskatchewan Red Cross.

Permanent Court Of 15 Not Intent Of Bill, It Is Said

(Continued from Page 1)

days when the slow crystallization of opinion is going on in Congress.

Months from now the great speeches will go resounding down the halls and perhaps down the pages of history, but it is now, almost hour by hour, that the real decision is being made. Talk on the subject is almost constant at lunches, cloakrooms, informal gatherings of congressmen. One by one members of the two houses are taking their positions.

For many reasons a great block of the two chambers, representing about a third or more, have not yet committed themselves. They are avoiding old newspaper friends and waiting to hear from constituents. Others, like Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California and Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, have quickly taken their positions against the proposal, while, on the other side, Administration stalwarts are lining up.

In the meantime, the shrill cry of alarm and resentment which has echoed from most of the newspapers over the country at the Roosevelt surprise move is having its effect on some, while on the other side, Mr. Roosevelt has taken quiet steps to impress on leaders in Congress his determination to exert every force at his command to carry through his program. Senators and Representatives who, wisely enough, are on the fence at this period of the dispute, are weighing these respective phenomena.

Senate, the Central Arena

With the slow crystalization of opinion certain facts stand out. In the first place, it is taken for granted the real fight will come in the Senate rather than in the House. The latter is expected to rubber-stamp the proposal, even though the position of such Administration leaders as Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas himself chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and yesterday called for lunch to the White House with Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Senate committee, is in doubt.

It is obvious, too, that in the Senate the handful of Republicans numbering 16, to 75 Democrats, cannot of themselves block the measure, although almost to a man opposed to it.

The balance of power rests in the great central portion of the chamber which is nominally Democratic but which does not take party affiliation too seriously. Another major element is the Liberal-Progressive-Radical group which belongs to assorted parties but which thus far has not committed itself. The silence of members of this group is pointed to as significant.

Talk with members of this group yesterday indicated that the conservatives have little to expect from them, however. Their position represents a paradox, and it is important that it be understood in computing the ultimate success of the Roosevelt plan.

They Would Go Farther

They are, surprisingly enough, largely doubtful, or antagonistic to the Roosevelt program. But that is because it does not go "far enough," as one of them put it, not because it goes too far. Contrary to the quick outcry in many circles over the step, they declare it leaves the tri-partite division of Government where it was. True, they agree it involves a momentary change in the complexion of the Supreme Court.

But whether the Supreme Court is left with nine or 15 members, they point out, it still has the authority under the Roosevelt plan to declare legislative acts unconstitutional. It still remains the umpire. This important group in Congress would prefer to establish legislative supremacy once and for all, as the House of Commons established supremacy over the House of Lords in England. They do not see it contained in the present proposal and they are frank to speak their dissatisfaction—off the record.

Half a dozen of the so-called Progressives, however, have made it fairly plain in confidential talks that they will support the Roosevelt program "if they can get nothing better." It is this general dissatisfaction and resentment with the Supreme Court's rejection of the New York women's minimum wage law, the Guffey Act and the AAA, that is giving driving power to the Roosevelt move. There are a dozen counter-proposals heard to the Roosevelt program.

Majority Seem to Want Change

But even at this stage of the discussion it would seem that a majority in Congress favors some definite change in the status quo. The real question seems to be, not whether there will be a change, but what the change will be.

Approximately a dozen conservative Democrats have thus far been identified as opposing change. These include Alva B. Adams of Colorado; Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina; Edward R. Burke of Nebraska; Harry F. Byrd and Carter Glass of Virginia; Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island; Rush D. Holt of West Virginia; William H. King of Utah; Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana. Another Democratic group is wavering, like David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; Millard E. Tydings of Maryland; Walter F. George of Georgia; Bennett C. Clark of Missouri; Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina; Royal S. Copeland of New York; Augustine Lonergan and Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut and others.

It is obvious that even this group, with the Republicans, would not be able to change the tide of battle. To them are added members of the Progressive faction like William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, Hiram Johnson (R) of California and George W. Norris (Prog) of Nebraska. These three, curiously enough, were also all "irreconcilables" in the famous fight against the League of Nations. But today they are motivated by diverse and conflicting feelings. Senator Norris for, example, is one of the Progressives who will probably vote for the Roosevelt scheme if he cannot get through his pet project of a constitutional amendment, putting a rigid time limit on the terms of judges.

Senator Johnson's attitude is believed to forecast the editorial assault of William Randolph Hearst. The Californian Senator supported Roosevelt in 1932, but took no part in the 1936 battle. He is one of the most determined and fluent speakers in the Senate, and with Senator Borah and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan would make a powerful combination in resistance to any proposal, and one which is probably already giving Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, anxious moments as he surveys the forensic duels ahead.

A combination like that would almost certainly carry its fight to the limit and observers are beginning to thumb parliamentary manuals.

Two significant passages are observed:

It requires a two thirds majority to invoke cloture in the Senate; that means that a filibuster could carry the debate on for months. There certainly will be no hurried decision in this debate. The Norris amendment defeats the filibuster as a final weapon, however, for the term of Congress can be extended indefinitely. Secondly, confirmation of a judicial appointee requires a two thirds vote. Here again there may be a last-gasp effort to block the Roosevelt program.

Against such opposition, Administration leaders planned to use the strength of Farmer and Labor groups, which are the two elements most affected by recent adverse court decisions.

Maj. George L. Berry, president of Labor's Nonpartisan League, which actively supported Roosevelt in the campaign, issued a statement last night urging quick enactment. Earlier in the day, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, speaking before a farm gathering here, indicated the Administration's intention to revive the invalidated AAA if the Roosevelt program goes through.

China and the Shensi Revolt: Communists Shelve Extremism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The question of a "popular front" in China has come to the fore as result of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's bewildering succession of experiences in kidnaping his own Generalissimo, surrendering his prisoner and himself, accepting a 10-year prison sentence and finally achieving a pardon—all within three weeks and all in the name of greater Chinese harmony!

Marshal Chang felt that for Chinese to fight Chinese was hardly a paying policy, particularly if there were no major issues between the contending parties and most especially if a neighboring country were engaged in a process of international burglary. This view he felt constrained to impress upon Gen. Chiang Kai-shek even though it meant forcible detention for the Generalissimo.

When they finally came together, on a basis which has never been made clear but which obviously might include General Chiang's acceptance of Marshal Chang's ideas, the period of detention came to an end and the erstwhile captor became a voluntary captive in the full power of the Government.

Japan's attitude toward China and particularly toward the Chinese Communists prohibits any really free discussion of a Popular Front that includes the "Reds."

Warnings From Tokyo

Unmistakable warnings have several times been transmitted to China to the effect that there should not even be truce with the Communists, much less a union with them, whether for common cause against Japan or any other reason, and the official Tokyo attitude became clear enough to everybody with announcement of the Japan-German anti-Communist pact.

Such being the case, it is easy to see that Nanking must proceed in such a matter—if at all—only with the utmost caution, and avoidance of publicity.

The Communists themselves have already caused Nanking plenty of embarrassment by publicly disavowing their communistic principles and agitating for a uniting of all factions in the interest of resisting Japan.

Some high officials take a more drastic stand, openly denouncing the Communists as a thoroughly unreliable pack of radicals who cannot be dealt with on any terms. In a recent speech at Shanghai's Civic Center, Mayor Wu Te-chen, a veteran Kuomintang member, declared that the so-called Popular Front movement was merely a selfish bit of deceit on the part of the Sianfu clique to divide the country into class struggle instead of to uniting it as advertised.

On the other hand, the Communists seem to have thrown doctrine overboard, professing to be willing to abandon virtually everything for which they have stood in order to bring about a United China to resist Japan.

General Chiang and the National Government do not like communism—but if there are no more Communists, in the true sense, some sort of a Popular Front begins to loom.

Skirted Open War

War might easily enough have broken out in the Far East at any time within the past decade; there have been periods of acute crisis within the last few months; larger armaments and conflict of interests render war a highly dangerous possibility of the present phase—yet there is reason for optimism.

In other words—while the factors making for war have increased, the factors tending to hold back from major conflict have multiplied even faster, in the opinion of many close observers; with the result that while war now would be more disastrous if it came, there is probably less reason than before to fear it.

Imperialistic forces in Japan are deemed the greatest war force in the Orient, and the altered aspect of things in China, where forceful resistance to further Japanese aggression is being urged in all parts of the country, is—when coupled with China's far-advanced preparedness problem—believed to have daunted such forces for the first time in many a year.

Coupled with China's construction of military machinery and development of a bristling unwillingness to submit further is the constant program of preparation on the part of Soviet Russia.

The Russians have completed their double-track program on the "old" trans-Siberia railway, and they have likewise completed an entirely new railway reaching the sea beyond Komsomolsk, not far to the south of Nikolaevsk and, of course, far to the north of the regular trans-Siberia terminus at Vladivostok. This line branches from the regular railway at Taishet and runs north of the vital Lake Baikal region, and Japan knows that it immensely complicates her Siberia problem.

At the same time, from somewhere south of Baikal there is understood to be near completion an offshoot of the trans-Siberia railway stretching down to Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia; which means that the defense of this remote territory—nominally China's, actually Russia's—would be greatly facilitated.

Japan's Aggressiveness

If attention seems unduly focused upon Japan in considering the possibility of war in the Far East, the reason is simply that Japan has thus far herself assumed the initiative as a war-making power. China has not, up to the present time, been in any position to pick a quarrel with anybody. Russia could, but has not, although her concentrations of aircraft at Vladivostok and infantry, cavalry and mechanized units at many Siberia points—chiefly at the coast and along the "Manchoukuo" border—constitute a menace of which Japan is acutely conscious, though much less so than would be the case if Japan had anything that Russia really wanted.

China, smarting under the loss of approximately a sixth of her original territory since the original Manchuria incident of 1931, has some outspoken anti-Japanese factions who convey the impression that they are warmakers. The Southwest called for a war with Japan until General Chiang brought the situation in hand a few months ago; when General Chiang was forcibly detained at Sian there was again a call for war with Japan. But Nanking's courses have been moderate though firm, and Nanking has each time prevailed. The National Government, though preparing for defensive war if it must come, definitely does not intend to provoke war which could have only the most ruinous effects upon a China under construction as a modern state.

Even to those in Japan, the possibilities of Japanese aggression are hard to evaluate, and no one writing from China should attempt the task. Yet it is clear enough from the evidence manifest in China that the Japanese have suffered one or two stunning setbacks in China during recent months, and that the old-time policies of gesticulating and tub-thumping are being reluctantly given up as to China.

The truth seems to be that Japan does not want a war with either China or Russia, and that more than anything else she wants to drive a wedge between those two countries rather than do anything to push them together.

The ill-timed revelation of the Japanese entente with Germany against Communism had the worst possible effect from a Japanese point of view, causing all China to react against both Japan and Germany.

Thus Japan stands more than ever isolated so far as the Far East is concerned.

Counterfeit Ring Charged in Arrests

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Frustration of a nation-wide counterfeiting plot through the arrest of three Brooklyn men and recovery of $50,000 in spurious banknotes was claimed today by the United States Secret Service Bureau here.

After three months of investigation, the ring was broken up before any of the counterfeit, in the form of $10 Federal Reserve notes, could be circulated, the bureau announced. A complete set of copper engraved plates from which the false banknotes were made was recovered Saturday from the East River, at the foot of Jay Street in Brooklyn.

The men arrested, after investigation Agents Peter A. Rubino and William H. Houghton, gave their names as Ovidio Sannenbero, alleged to be the plate engraver; Mam Bertala, alias Morelli, described as the printer, and Romeo Lorenzo Marchini, supposed distributor, all of Brooklyn.

Army Planes Start Return From Panama

BALBOA, C. Z., Feb. 9 (AP)—Nine United States army bombing planes took off at 8 a. m. (E. S. T.) today from Albrook Field on their return trip to Langley Field, Va.

An amphibion escort left before the bomber squadron from Coco Solo air base.

The bombers, which flew non-stop from Miami to the Canal Zone Saturday, were expected to reach Miami about 4 p. m. today.

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Preserving Peace in Europe: French Base Security Plans On Strengthened Alliances

Although Europe is marshaling its forces in an unprecedented race to rearm, a survey conducted by Monitor correspondents in various European countries indicates that anti-war sentiment is, nevertheless, very marked.

Second of Six Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Viewed from France, the problem of preserving peace in Europe appears difficult and certainly serious, but not necessarily dangerous nor insoluble. To the Frenchman, the European situation seems crucial rather than critical, and delicate but by no means desperate. In fact from the French point of view, there are today at least a dozen different elements in the political and diplomatic picture which may be considered important factors favorable to peace.

1. French Internal Unity—While it would be untrue to say that all traces of internal conflict have disappeared, it cannot be denied that the very seriousness of the European situation has tended to bring all sides and classes closer together in France. In the face of possible danger from without, Frenchmen of the Left and Right immediately subordinate their political quarrels and unite in the common cause of standing solidly together to defend the Republic. This greater unity is today clearly evident and should discourage any potential aggressor who might have been banking on French domestic divisions to weaken French resistance to invasion.

2. Franco-British Solidarity — A virtual defensive alliance exists today between France and Britain, in the form of mutual assurances of immediate military support in the event either power should be the object of an unprovoked aggression. In French eyes, this Franco-British solidarity, which is reflected in parallel diplomatic action, is the strongest possible factor for peace.

3. Anglo-Franco-American Cooperation—Negatively at least, a certain solidarity exists between the "three great democracies." France feels that collaboration between these three great democratic peoples, confined so far to the tripartite monetary accord, would in an emergency prove to be a heavy weight thrown into the balance on the side of peace.

4. French Rearmament — Every nation naturally considers its own armaments as strictly defensive and necessary for the preservation of peace. France is no exception to this rule. An unprecedented rearmament program has greatly reinforced French defenses. A modernized air force and a motorized army have now been added to the "Maginot Line," the unique underground network of frontier forts which should certainly tend to discourage any would-be invader from the northeast.

5. British Rearmament—Even before the recent exchange of mutual assistance pledges between England and France, the French have deplored Britain's relatively disarmed state and advocated its rearmament. Today, Britain's rapid restoration of its air and sea forces is very generally acclaimed in France as a powerful factor for peace.

6. Anglo-Italian Rapprochement—Instinctively friendly to Italy, France welcomes the recent Anglo-Italian "gentlemen's agreement" as a very favorable factor in the European situation. Not only does it lessen tension in the Mediterranean, but it tends to draw Italy away from Germany and back toward France.

7. Franco-Polish Alliance — The revival of the Franco-Polish alliance, consecrated by the recent big French loan to Poland, is considered a tremendously important factor for peace, because it goes a long way toward banishing French fears that Poland and Germany had concluded a military accord. So long as it feels that Poland is at least not on Germany's side, France is convinced that the Reich would think at least twice before starting a war.

8. Reinforcement of the Little Entente — Relations between the three small powers—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania—have been improved lately, though this improvement is admittedly fragile. Furthermore, a rapprochement between Poland and Czechoslovakia is being elaborated, and an air pact between France and Roumania is approaching completion. Since France considers that all these elements reinforce its own security, it naturally feels that they thereby strengthen European peace.

9. Germany's Economic Difficulties — Quite obviously, the French view reckons peace in terms of Franco-German relations. The apparent difficulties which the Reich is encountering on the economic plane reassure France that Germany is today in no position to wage a successful war.

10. A New French Attitude Toward Germany—Signs of a readiness on the part of the present French Government to make serious concessions to Germany constitute one of the most important factors for peace in Europe. Instead of persevering in the negative attitude which has characterized French policy ever since the war, the present Cabinet has indicated its willingness to help Germany get out of its economic stress by giving it financial and commercial assistance, and by offering to restore to the Reich one of its former colonies — probably Cameroons. This offer, however, is conditional. It depends on Germany accepting withdrawal from Spain, an arms pact, and abandoning its economic and monetary isolationism.

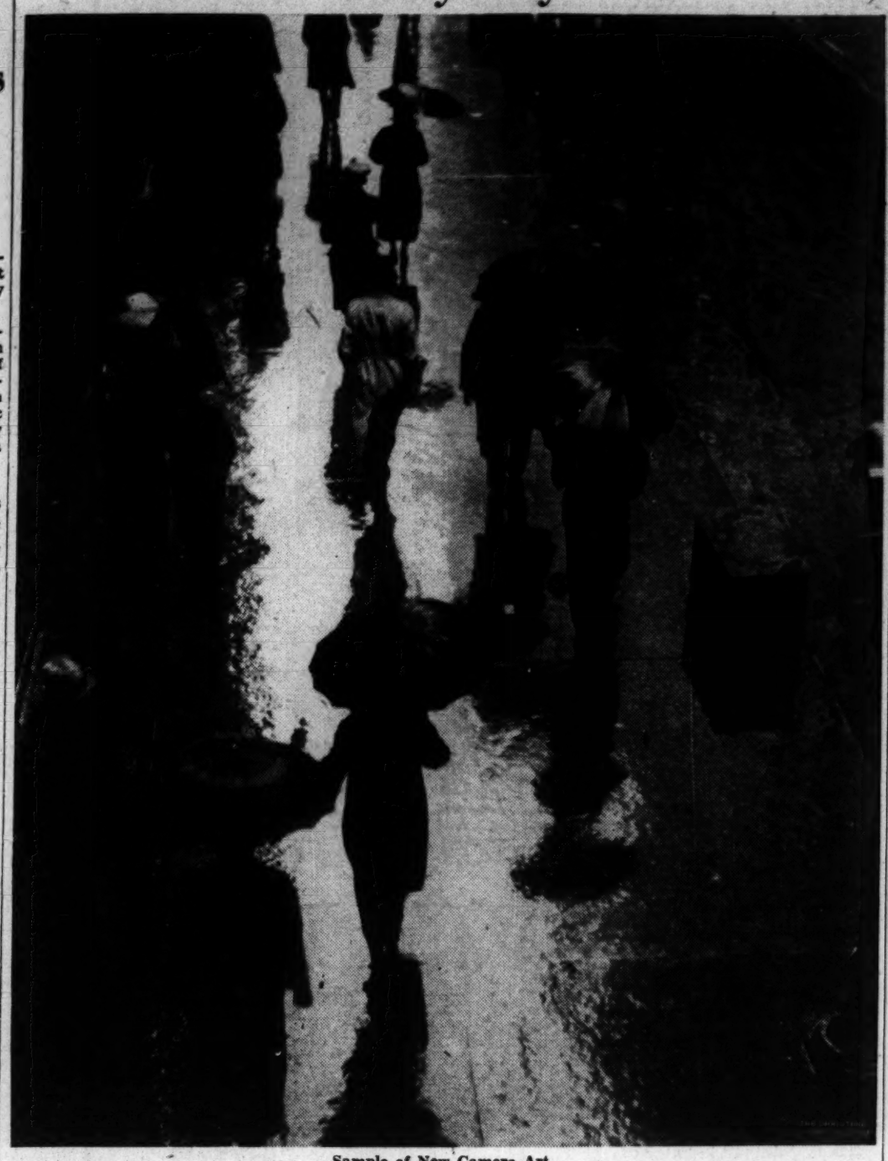
11. General Economic Recovery—If Germany can be brought back into the circuit of international trade, then the last great obstacle to world prosperity will have been removed. When all peoples, including the German, are happier, they will feel less acutely the need for territorial expansion. The recent turn of the economic tide in France reveals the force of world business recovery and raises in France the hope that the Reich will soon join the current flowing toward prosperity and peace.

12. The Peoples Want Peace—The people of France not only want peace sincerely and passionately; they are for the most part convinced that the people of Germany and every other country also want peace and do not want war. Frenchmen—especially the France of the Popular Front—hold fast to the hope that today the peoples of the world are approaching the point where this love of peace and aversion to war will impose itself on all governments, dictatorial or otherwise.

There are, of course, other elements in the European picture which are definitely unfavorable. But the general feeling of enlightened observers in France is that the situation is crucial, in the sense that Europe today is at the crossroads, and that there are still many right paths which, if wisely chosen and faithfully followed, will lead the nations out of crisis into permanent peace.

Mallory Browne

'Rainy Day'



Sample of New Camera Art

A Photographic Study by A. George Miller at the Third Annual Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition in New York

Germany Continues Concentration Camps With 4761 Inmates

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—Germany's concentration camps still exist. Persons considered potentially dangerous to the National Socialist state still are arrested by the black-uniformed "SS" guards and are taken into "protective custody" without warrant or trial—for how long nobody can foretell.

Official sources state there are only six political concentration camps left, with a total of 4761 prisoners. Of these, 3694 are designated by the authorities as political prisoners.

The six camps are located at Dachau in Bavaria, Lichtenburg and Sachsenburg in Saxony, Sulza in Thuringia, Moringen in Hanover, and Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen in Prussia.

All these camps are run, policed and officered by members of the "SS" (Schutz Staffel) organization, of which the head of the Gestapo (secret police), Henrich Himmler, is national leader.

Besides the concentration camps for political offenders, there are six convict camps with a total of about 5500 inmates, all of whom were found guilty of having committed felonies. These penal camps are situated mainly on the moorlands of northwestern Germany, close to the Dutch border, where the prisoners are put at reclamation work.

Supreme Court to Hear Green Will Argument

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court consented yesterday to hear arguments March 8 on the right of Texas to start litigation designed to determine the legal residence of Col. Edward H. R. Green—son of Hetty Green.

Texas contended Colonel Green's domicile was in Dallas and sought to collect an inheritance tax on the estate estimated at more than $50,000,000. William McCraw, Texas attorney general, estimated his State's levy would approximate $10,000,000.

The Texas motion for leave to file a bill of complaint was directed against New York, Massachusetts and Florida. Hetty Green Wilks, sister of Colonel Green, and Mabel Harlow Green, his widow.

The Texas brief said Colonel Green claimed that State as his domicile ever since 1892. The other states also claimed him as a resident.

Massachusetts and New York both filed motions to dismiss the Texas bill of complaint on the ground there was no justifiable controversy between any states involved.

Fewer Crimes in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Criminal activity in Montreal during 1936 declined for the first time in several years. A reduction of 2061 in the number of complaints signed, is reported, and convictions were lower by 1908.

Education Board for Illinois Urged As Blow to Partisan Spoils Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—A State Board of Education would do more in Illinois than just help administer a co-ordinated state program of education—it would go far toward divorcing the school system from that blight to all enlightened effort, partisan spoils politics, according to Prof. Eugene Lawler of the school of education at Northwestern University.

Professor Lawler urges passage of a bill to be introduced in the Legislature providing for the establishment of a state board of education to serve as an advisory and planning body for the State Supervisor of Public Instruction.

Pointing out that Illinois is one of five states which are still without such a board, he cites three reasons why such a step would be of advantage to the State:

"1. It would put the employment of the staff in the State Department of Education on a more professional basis and tend to take the department out of partisan spoils politics.

"2. By virtue of its professional staff and the position of its members, it would constitute a continuous planning body for education in the State whose advice would be welcomed and respected by the legislature.

"3. The board could have delegated to it certain discretionary powers with regard to the administration of education, such as the formulation of the rules for transportation of children, minimum standards for school buildings, and for the educational program."

He further holds that a state board could be of great assistance in areas in which he says many phases of education are being inefficiently administered.

A recent survey conducted by Professor Lawler revealed that superintendents and other officials in states possessing boards of education were unanimous in their approval of the plan as proposed for Illinois.

Under the proposed legislation the Illinois board would consist of nine non-salaried, nonpartisan lay members, one member to be appointed each year and each to serve nine years, with appointments by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate.

Canada's Huge Forest Waste

TORONTO, Feb. 8 (Canadian Press)—The newsprint industry is using up Canada's wealth of forests "at a prodigious rate" and getting little for it beyond wages for the industry's workers, Charles Vining, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada, told the Canadian Club today.

"We are consuming our forests at a prodigious rate," said Mr. Vining. "A single Sunday issue of the New York Times means some 225 acres of our forest. The tabloid New York News, with its huge circulation, is using 60 square miles a year.

"The Canadian mills, during the last five years of selling newsprint at a loss, have consumed at least 4000 square miles of forest, equivalent to a strip 12 miles wide stretching from Montreal to Toronto.

"If we sold our gold as we have been selling our forests, one can almost say that we would mine the gold, pay the miners their wages, and then give the gold away," Mr. Vining continued.

He asserted that the newsprint industry in 1936 "had an all-time high in tonnage production, but an all-time low in price. Last month's returns of shipments show a gain over last January of 25 per cent, and its seems safe to predict that 1937 means a new high record in tonnage production, although this rate of gain is higher than will be maintained for the full year.

"In dollars the 1937 performance is absurdly sad. Overseas prices are substantially improved, but in the North American continent, which consumes 80 per cent of production, the 1937 contract price is up only $1.50, nearly $6 a ton lower than the 1926 price. It is no advance at all because of rising production costs."

Mr. Vining said that the newsprint industry "is our largest single industrial investment with the exception of investment in hydro-electric power, and accounts for at least two fifths of Canada's total power development. There are single mills which use more electrical energy each year than is used to light the cities of Toronto and Montreal combined."

The industry brought to Canada between 1930 and 1935 "in spite of its disrupted condition, $563,000,000 from foreign sources, compared with $475,000,000 of gold production and $120,000,000 of nickel exports. Newsprint income is spent in Canada, for nearly all materials of newsprint production are of Canadian origin," he said.

Townsend Trial Set On Contempt Charge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend pleaded innocent today in Federal District Court to a charge of contempt of the House. His trial was set for Feb. 23. The charge was placed against the pension organization head because he walked out of a House hearing on pensions last year and refused to return and resume his testimony.

A federal district judge let two former Townsendite leaders off with suspended sentences yesterday after they expressed "contrition" for being contemptuous of the House of Representatives.

The men, Dr. Clinton Wunder of New York and John B. Kiefer of Chicago, one-time regional directors of the old-age pension movement, received sentences of a year in prison and $100 fine each. Both the fines and the prison terms then were suspended. The two men pleaded guilty to contempt, a charge filed after they had refused to respond to subpoenas of a House committee investigating the Townsend organization.

Mr. Wunder and Mr. Kiefer, who apologized last week in writing to the House, informed the court they had not been associated with Dr. Townsend for six months. Justice Peyton Gordon said he was suspending sentence because the men had "shown their contrition."

U. S. Relief Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed the $950,000,000 relief-deficiency bill today. It carries $789,000,000 intended to keep at least 2,580,000 persons on WPA jobs until June. Other funds provided in the bill are: Civilian Conservation Corps, $95,000,000; 1937 seed loans, $50,000,000; miscellaneous, $16,000,000. Should any WPA money be used for emergency flood relief, Congress will be asked to reimburse the relief agency in a later deficiency measure.

Camera Exhibits Indicate Trend Is To Pictorial Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 — Covering every branch and application of modern photography, the third annual Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition being shown at the offices of Carl Zeiss, Inc., here illustrates the year's progress in photography as shown in the work of both amateurs and professionals throughout the United States. The exhibition will continue through Saturday, Feb. 13.

A definite trend away from the purely "candid" picture toward the pictorial is stressed by the sponsors of the show, who see even in the so-called "candid shots" an increase in examples of the pictorial over the mere "action shot." They particularly emphasize that good equipment has minimized the mechanical hazards and that, all things being equal, the photographer with a "camera eye" will take the best picture.

"Amateurs are becoming less concerned with, because more accustomed to, good gradation in a picture," they add. "They are concentrating on the creative quality in the picture, that contribution resulting from the individual personality and viewpoint without which any work of art is colorless. While we find improvement in the quality of the contributions as a whole, it is still apparent that the artist or the man who has a rich creative flare will make a better picture, providing he has any talent at all for the subtleties of photographic art."

The photographs exhibited include examples from the fields of science, sports, theater, pictorial, newspaper, travel, natural history and industry, as well as examples of photomicrography and microphotography. Every type of camera was used in the making of the pictpres.

Among the well-known names represented in the exhibit are Harrison Fisk, M. U. Wallach, H. Crowell Pepper, John Muller, Toni Frissell, Dever Timmons, Remie Lohse, F. Allan Morgan, Peter Stackpole and Bob Leavitt.

Visiting Mark Set For British Isles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The United Kingdom is becoming increasingly one of the main "globe-trotting" centers of the world. Statistics now issued of the number of visitors to the British Isles from other countries during 1936 show that it was a record-breaking year.

The total of holiday and business arrivals was 369,674, an increase of 39,537 over that of 1935, and 21,440 over that of 1930.

Textile Parley For Washington Planned by ILO

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The seventy-eighth session of the governing body of the International Labor Office concluded here recently after final plans had been discussed for the conference of textile-producing nations, which will be convoked in Washington by the I. L. O. on the invitation of President Roosevelt.

The Washington conference will open April 2, and is expected to last about a fortnight. Invitations already have been dispatched to governments of textile-producing countries, which have been asked to send delegations consisting of government, employers' and workers' representatives, as well as technical advisers. Delegates of at least 20 countries are expected to attend.

The agenda of the conference includes all questions affecting the improvement of social conditions within the textile industry.

Issues for 1938 Session

The governing body has also been busy during the current session in making a final selection of items for the agenda of the 1938 session of the International Labor Conference.

Eight items had already been tentatively selected before the session opened. These were:

Safety provisions for workers in coal mines; regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport; weekly rest in commercial establishments; technical education and apprenticeship; factory inspection to insure the enforcement of laws and regulations for the protection of workers; recruiting, placing and conditions of labor (equality of treatment) of migrant workers; regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers, and rights of performers as regards broadcasting, television and mechanical reproduction of sounds.

A number of appeals from miners' organizations to have the question of safety in mines placed upon the agenda of the 1938 conference have been received by the I. L. O. in recent weeks.

Preparatory Conference

It is proposed that a special preparatory conference shall be called early next year to consider all phases of this question. Statistics compiled by the International Labor Office show that, in all countries for which figures are available, the number of accidents in coal mines exceed those in the general body of industry.

Another important question the governing body has discussed is the report of the I. L. O. Committee of Freedom of Association in Trade Unions, the question which lies at the back of the strike in the American automobile industry.

Raja's Loan Looses Money-Lender's Hold On Indian Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—A successful experiment in freeing Indian farmers from a burden of money-lenders' debt so heavy as to have been described as amounting almost to enslavement has been in progress in one of the semi-independent states in India.

This state is Bhaunagar, a western Indian principality about the size of Delaware with 500,000 inhabitants. Here the Maharaja and his Prime Minister have paid off a total peasant indebtedness amounting to £650,000, which they succeeded in getting written down to £200,000. The necessary funds were lent to the cultivators by the state at low rates of interest and amortization.

Sir William Barton, lately a member of the Indian Political Department, has given in the current issue of the National Review, a monthly magazine published in London, an authoritative acount of the experiment, which he thinks is capable of extension to some other parts of India. Six years have elapsed since the experiment was begun. In that period very little new debt has been contracted. Interest has been paid regularly and nearly one fifth of the state loan has been liquidated. Litigation also has decreased.

The importance of this may be considerable, for indebtedness to the village money-lender is generally recognized as one of the causes of the poverty prevailing among the cultivators who form the bulk of the 350,000,000 persons of India.

Scottish Veterans Back Peace Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Co-operation with the British Legion in England to stimulate the desire for peace through a fuller understanding between ex-servicemen of all nations was called for at a conference of the British Legion (Scotland) here recently.

Delegates from different parts of the country attended the conference.

Federal Character Loans Are Asked for Flood Victims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Establishment of a federal credit agency to make "character loans" to impoverished wage-earners in the flood areas has been recommended to President Roosevelt by the special survey committee sent to the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys.

Formation of such an agency was one of four major rebuilding steps laid before the President by Harry L. Hopkins, chief of the flood inspection committee.

The relief chief explained that small loans made to families of good character but without bank credit would enable them to clean up and rebuild on their own initiative.

It is thought probable that the President will either ask Congress to set up such an emergency agency or to expand the powers of the Federal Housing Administration, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to achieve the same end.

Other immediate rehabilitation steps recommended were:

1. Return of refugees from concentration camps to their homes as soon as possible.
2. Expansion of sanitation work, including the rebuilding of sewers and the restoration of water supplies, as soon as possible in the flooded areas.
3. Clean-up of property in the quickest possible time.

Mr. Hopkins estimated that approximately 100,000 cases will be added to the federal work relief rolls for the next several months because of flood losses. Most of these people will be put to work in their home districts on clean-up jobs. The WPA is already employing 150,000 men on emergency work in the flood area.

The President was informed by the survey committee that every need of clothing, shelter and food is being met. Approximately 1,000,000 persons were reported to have been made homeless by the flood at its peak. Around 500,000 of these are still in concentration camps. The others have returned to their homes or have found shelter with relatives and friends.

Officials who made the trip with Mr. Hopkins were Thomas J. Parran Jr., chief of the army engineers; Col. F. C. Harrington, chief WPA engineer, and James L. Fieser of the American Red Cross.

The Red Cross announced today that its relief fund, from which grants and loans are being made, has gone away over the original goal of $10,000,000. The total reached today was $18,424,669, with contributions still coming in from every part of the United States and from a number of countries abroad.

Cities in Ohio Valley Are Digging Out Fast

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 9 (AP)—Along the broad Ohio Valley, a bare two weeks ago scourged by the worst flood in its history, a startling contrast of industry and determination was evident yesterday as the stream became once more "the beautiful river" of song and story.

In Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Ironton, Gallipolis, Marietta, and other cities that line the river's 380-mile Ohio front, vestiges of the flood's onslaught were not hard to discover, but streets were cleared, public services were approaching normal, and every rehabilitation agency was abustle with activity.

Two weeks ago, on Monday, Jan. 25, the morale had ebbed to the vanishing point as the flood waters rose. There was a crest of nearly 80 feet at Cincinnati, 74 at Portsmouth, 71 at Ironton.

Baltimore Pastors Oppose All Gambling And Sunday Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 9—Pastors of Baltimore churches are today on record officially against gambling in any form and for banning the sale of liquor on Sundays. Resolutions adopted by them in an interdenominational meeting yesterday, called to protest against "loose marriages, loose Sundays and loose gambling," pledge opposition to financing relief and other unemployment needs out of funds derived directly or indirectly from gambling.

Methods employed by "certain so-called ministers of the gospel" in performing the marriage ceremony were declared to be a "disgrace to the State and a shame to Christian churches." The session lent its approval to the bill now in the State Senate requiring 72 hours between the application for and the issuance of a marriage license.

Pacific Coast City Has Its Own 'Theater Guild'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—With the high school and public library, the community theater in this city is finding its place as a fixture in community life. Not only does the local "Theater Guild" provide good entertainment but furnishes an outlet for the talent of some 600 adults who are members of it.

A man who cannot act may be expert at painting scenery and another has had experience in make-up which is utilized. All are neatly listed in a card catalogue, including one who is good at Negro dialect, another who wears riding clothes well, and another who will help with the costumes.

The Guild now owns its brick playhouse. All service is contributed and players and dramatic coaches and teachers from the Bellingham Normal School and other institutions give their time for the joy of producing shows. "The Pigeon" by Galsworthy was this season's play and "The Merchant of Venice" was a success last year.

Army Cuts Flood Troops

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The War Department announced today withdrawal from the Louisville, Ky., flood area of all regular army units except a field hospital.

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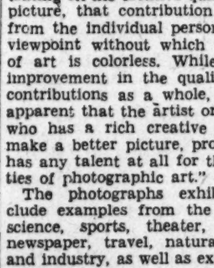

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Industrial Union Extends Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 9—The reason that John L. Lewis is struggling so persistently for sole bargaining power in the automobile strike negotiations is that he is striving to introduce a wholly new type of unionism to American manufacturing—a union not concerned simply with wages and working conditions, but ultimately certain to seek to work out other and larger problems of the industry.

In this new type of union are implicit social purposes and responsibilities beyond those of the usual craft union, which is generally devoted only to bettering the special interests of its members.

The industrial union that Mr. Lewis is attempting to establish in plants of General Motors Corporation and wishes to extend to other fields of manufacturing, particularly steel, also makes greater use of legislation than does the older unions.

If the new union should succeed in getting a wide acceptance through industry, manufacturing in time would doubtless be more thoroughly regulated and stabilized, and the annual ups and downs of production would be largely smoothed off, it is anticipated by Mr. Lewis' associates.

Meanwhile, the organized workers in industrial unions would come to have a greater voice about many practices of manufacturing than hitherto, it is forecast, and their income would keep pace with these advances.

Mr. Lewis is pioneering, for there is at present no industrial union of the kind he seeks fully operative in American manufacturing.

The customary style of union now to be found in factory or plan, where any union is functioning, is a union of a craft or trade, such as the machinists' union, the electricians, the sheet metal workers and the like. There are many varieties of these organizations of the skilled trades, but they have made little progress in the big non-union corporations producing automobiles, steel and so forth.

The Committee for Industrial Organization, led by Mr. Lewis, wants to include all the craftsmen in the automobile workers' union, together with the masses of the unskilled and semi-skilled employees engaged on assembly lines, and make a single great union representative of the entire industry, called an industrial union.

Industrial Union in Coal

If there is no industrial union as yet in manufacturing, there is outside, for Mr. Lewis' own union, the United Mine Workers of America, has been recognized as the most complete industrial union in the United States for the past quarter century. It embraces all the workers in and around the coal mines which it organizes. Semi-industrial unions are dominant in the needle trades, and the breweries.

Should the industrial union program spread throughout all industry, it would create possibly 20 huge unions enrolling millions of workers.

Thus organized and disciplined, the mass of industrial workers at the bottom of the wage scale would achieve a power surpassing anything they have dreamed of, for while hundreds of thousands of skilled workers would be likewise involved, the semi-skilled and unskilled would hold the majority. The skilled would, of course, participate and share in benefits.

This new influence of the masses would not limit itself to their pay envelopes or hours at the factory, it is agreed by industrial union spokesmen, but would extend into many questions concerned with the day's work.

CIO Holds Labor Spotlight

"A union that is as broad as an industry is industry-minded," comments John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

During the past year the recently formed CIO has jumped into the forefront of public attention through its program to unionize the steel industry, then its break with the American Federation of Labor, and lately the automobile strike in General Motors which it sponsors.

"An old line craft union composed of the workers in a given trade is pocketed," Mr. Brophy adds. "Its very setup limits its vision. It cannot get the broad social purpose. It is confined to its section of industry.

"The management of industry, however—and let us say the management of General Motors—thinks in terms of the entire industry, and not of its segments. Management has the industrial approach. So likewise has the industrial union, for whose promotion the CIO was established.

"Labor's attitude in the industrial union will not be that of wanting to tell the employer how to run his business. Labor at the moment prefers to keep out of that. But from the workers' point of view in any fully organized industry, their interests will carry them into many matters of social concern other than hours and working conditions.

"The workers of an industrial union will not be satisfied with the narrow field which is usually associated with trade unionism.

Assume New Responsibilities

"As they are thoroughly organized, they will consider themselves citizens of industry with the responsibilities that go with such citizenship.

"Given a certain setting, a union may exhaust the wage possibilities and then will begin to examine the conditions of the whole business structure a a means of obtaining further gains.

"Labor will justifiably inqure whether too much of the benefits of industry is being siphoned off at the top, or dissipated through bad management.

"Workers will look into production, marketing, financing, and the like. They will be interested in all aspects of industry.

"As labor comes into new potency, employers will often ask labor's help, for frequently their problems can better be handled with the cooperation of labor's organization.

"For instance in the coal industry, when the business was expanding, the miners union was exclusively interested in narrow trade union questions such as pay and working conditions. Then came the contraction of the industry, the decline in the use of coal, and the displacement of many miners. The union was thereupon compelled to deal with basic questions of the industry.

"The coal operators were engaged in cutthroat competition, and were almost anarchistic in their individualism.

Where Unions Aid Industry

"To this situation the miners' union, in its desire for order, brought a sense of responsibility. It had to induce the operators to join with the union for regulatory legislation.

"The union had begun some years ago to consider the question of social control of the industry through law. After preparing several measures, it offered the Guffey Coal Bill, which was later in part invalidated by the Supreme Court.

"While the Guffey bill may not be the last word, it concerned itself with collective bargaining, conservation, marketing and production controls.

"Through the efforts of organized labor, with some co-operation by coal operators, this bill was passed by Congress. It would have benefited employers along with labor.

"Similarly in the men's and boys' clothing industry, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has done much to produce stability. This is an industry in large part of small establishments. In the past its sweatshops and price-cutting have been notorious. What the union has been able to accomplish in bringing wages to a uniform standard has been welcomed by the better class of employers, who need protection from sweatshop competition.

Stabilizing Labor Costs

"The miners' union has also done a great deal to stabilize labor costs in the coal industry by eliminating disastrous competitive wage cutting."

Specifically in the automobile industry, the CIO union already has its eye on the possibility of making a joint contribution with management to the further reduction of the seasonal character of employment, due to the six weeks or more lapse of production during the annual change-over of machinery for the making of new models.

Mr. Brophy pointed out that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies Garment Workers were the first unions to introduce unemployment insurance. They worked out systems for contributions by employer and employee calculated to encourage employers to spread the work over the year and stabilize the wage.

Both of these organizations are semi-industrial unions and they make up, together with Mr. Lewis' miners, the leading trio of unions in the C. I. O.

Control of the speed of production furnishes a second feature of the automobile industry, aside from wages and conditions, in which the C. I. O. and the United Automobile Workers of America are interested, for regulation of the intensity of work is one of the union's eight demands on General Motors.

Labor will also doubtless look into any unfair business practices in the automobile industry which react on the earnings of workers, such as have been found in other industries, the C. I. O. director remarked. He mentioned by illustration that big purchasers of coal got low prices sometimes at the expense of the small buyer and that this depression of price affected the miners' wages.

Cites Railroad Unions

"There is one industry in which the craft unions have the social viewpoint of the industrial union," Mr. Brophy observed, referring to the railroads. "The 21 railroad organizations co-operate in the Association of Railway Labor executives. They pool their concerns whenever needed in the form of a federation.

"In this manner the railroad unions have more or less of an industrial union setup, and their policy illustrates the tendency of industrial unionism.

"They have participated in legislation of every kind affecting labor. In fact, half of their work is more legislative than trade union.

"The public interest and public safety are more definitely recognized by law in the case of the railroads and the railroads are more highly regulated than any other industry."

Church Council Assails Sit-Downs As Dangerous

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Designation of the sit-down strike as "a dangerous weapon" was made Feb. 6 in a report by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America on the struggle between General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America.

"That it (the sit-down strike) is contrary to all our accepted principles of law and equity would seem to be too plain for argument," says the report, issued after an investigation by James Myers, industrial secretary of the council, in collaboration with Frank McCulloch, industrial secretary of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches.

"The significance of what has happened in Flint and Detroit is this," it continues, "that when the right of labor to organize and bargain through representatives of its own choosing—a right declared in law and supported by national policy—is denied by owners and managers of industry, labor is likely to adopt extreme measures to obtain that right. Until equity is established illegal procedures almost inevitably result.

Dangerous Weapon

"The sit-in strike is manifestly a dangerous weapon. It can be employed in a wholly tyrannical way by a minority of workers who happen to be in position to tie up a huge concern by taking possession of key plants.

"In the light of principles repeatedly declared by church bodies and by innumerable civic agencies, the immediate necessity would seem to be a determination by impartial procedure, free from all coercion by the company or the union of what agency the employees of General Motors actually want to represent them."

The report cited repeated instances in which American church organizations had been active in working for peaceful solution to the strike. Emphasis in these efforts was placed upon the desirability of collective bargaining to settle disputed matters, it said.

Conditions Investigated

An investigation of conditions in the field and a group of interviews with employees of the corporation revealed dissatisfaction with the speeding-up of work that has followed recent wage increases, according to the report, which adds that a large number of workmen evidently were out of sympathy with present bargaining methods.

"The question inevitably arises why the National Labor Relations law has not been invoked in order to determine the strength of the union," the report continues. "It provides for the holding of impartial elections of representatives for collective bargaining in just such situations as this. Neither side has been eager to invoke the law; the union because, in the existing circumstances it was not sure of its own strength in certain plants (although claiming a majority of the total body of workers); and the corporation because it is not in accord with the principle of majority representation written into the law."

The council's report emphasized that the Flint and Detroit strikes marked "a critical phase in the struggle over collective bargaining between industrial management and organized labor." Further discussion of the issues is planned by the council.

Closed Shop Aim Of Strike Drive In N. Y. Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Sporadic strikes designed to extend the closed shop labor contract to thousands of New York City buildings were authorized today by the 17 locals making up the Greater New York Council of the Building Service Employees' International Union. Labor leaders announced that the strike campaign would start in from 30 to 50 structures and that it would include even charwomen and superintendents.

Compliance by property owners with the terms of the Silcox award, which settled a prolonged dispute between service employees and building managements here last winter, was the objective outlined by James J. Bambrick, union president. Mr. Bambrick said he believed the strike was justified in protecting employers who adhered to the wage and hour provisions of the Silcox agreement against unfair competition of those maintaining lower standards.

Building owners voiced immediate disapproval of the projected strike, charging it was designed only to enforce the closed shop and that more substantial gains for labor could be obtained through peaceful negotiation.

Closed Shop Sought

The strike campaign followed a series of brief disputes which were said to have effected the renewal of 300 union contracts here last week and was described by officials of the union as a major step in their drive for complete unionization of building workers in New York City's five boroughs.

One of the union's most effective weapons in industrial warfare has been control over elevator operators and thus over the vertical transportatio services essential for New York's many skyscrapers. Employment of this tool to force concessions from employers was planned by officials today as they outlined a strategy based upon concentration of forces and city-wide support.

Instead of calling out the employees of buildings over a wide area, Mr. Bambrick said, the union would pit its strength against single groups of employers. With the battle won in one sector, the union would then attack at another point, he added.

The union organization was expected to concentrate upon chain buildings owned by a single realty company.

4250 Contracts Claimed

Claims made by the Bambrick Union are that 4250 buildings here have signed contracts, but just how many more operate beyond the union fold was a matter of estimate. Mr. Bambrick set the figure in thousands, announcing that the union would continue to seek contracts until the city was a completely closed shop in so far as the bulding service was concerned.

It was on the point of the closed shop that realty owners rallied to defend their position. They alleged that the strike was not undertaken because of wage or hour disputes and that the objective of the closed shop represented a form of tyranny and "the worst form of coercion."

"We feel that the closed shop is merely a device to compel employees to join a union whether they want to or not," said William R. Rawlins, executive secretary of the Realty Advisory Board.

"The Realty Advisory Board believes in the right of employees to belong to a union is they wish, just as it recognizes their right to refuse if such action is in line with their desires. For that reason, it cannot, under any circumstances, accept the closed shop contracts under which employees are compelled to join some organization and pay dues, whether they like it or not, under pain of losing their employment if they refuse."

Strike Strategy Pinned on Action By White House

(Continued from Page 1)

Workers of America as the bargaining agency for its own membership—whatever an election might show that membership to be.

Such a compromise would be far less than Mr. Lewis asks. He fears, first, that intimidation during an election would reduce his rightful supporters. Further, he claims it would be a complete defeat since General Motors would, he charges, unertake to drive his union men out of its plants. Whatever the merits of this contention the fact remains that he could have had a compromise and rejected it. And it is this fact which today causes deep concern in administration quarters.

For if the conference breaks down through inability to reach a compromise the dispute comes right back where it has been before—on the White House doorstep. Several officials here—individuals who are personally sympathetic to Mr. Lewis—believe that this is where Mr. Lewis has wanted the issue from the start and that his behavior at Detroit has had this one object in view.

Seeks to Force Action

Mr. Lewis, according to these individuals, believes that if the President can be forced to intervene in the strike as a court of last resort the question will be one of stark simplicity. Mr. Lewis sees the issue himself as a phase of the class struggle between property rights and labor. If he can force the President to take a direct hand in mediation he believes he can put the President in a position where he will have either to aid Mr. Lewis or appear in the light of an enemy to labor.

And Mr. Lewis is apparently satisfied that if he can get Mr. Roosevelt into such a position, the latter will have, of necessity, to take labor's side. In other words, Mr. Lewis is playing for a victory to be won with Roosevelt aid.

Aides Favor Compromise

His friends and advisers are, many of them, more interested in a direct and immediate labor gain in the automobile industry. Hence they favor acceptance of the compromise. But Mr. Lewis is playing for higher stakes.

The immediate result is a concerted effort here to keep the President out of the General Motors strike. These efforts have kept the Detroit negotiations going longer than the progress of the negotiations would justify. They were resumed yesterday morning at request of the White House. They are being resumed tonight as the result of pressure from here, although both sides are known to feel that nothing further can be accomplished.

Governor Murphy himself has risked his political career by preventing eviction of the strikers while the conference is in session, lest eviction rioting end all hopes of an agreement. Demands for his impeachment increase daily. Officials here now realize that he can probably not be expected to bear the brunt of the problem much longer.

Another complication, which makes it all the more desirable for President Roosevelt to avoid being involved directly, is the divergence of interest within the ranks of organized labor between the Lewis forces and the American Federation of Labor. Some attempts have been made to gloss over this. At a press conference yesterday William Green, president of the federation, sounded what some observers thought was a conciliatory note when he said that he hoped the United Automobile Workers would succeed in organizing the assembly plants of General Motors and that he himself would certainly do nothing to hinder them, or to aid General Motors.

Stand of A. F. of L.

The fact remains, however, that Mr. Green has taken a strong position for proportional representation in General Motors and has made it plain that while the Lewis group is free to organize the assembly workers, he will not tolerate any interference with the skilled workers organized in A. F. of L. unions. And equally he will not approve any agreement with the Lewis union which would deprive his A. F. of L. craft unions of their rights of collective bargaining direct with the employers.

Minor Disputes Mar Ship Peace At Pacific Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Work along Pacific coast waterfronts gradually approached normal today as the steady movement of ships and cargo lessened the pressure of activity which marked the end of the recent 98-day maritime strike.

A jurisdictional dispute involving longshoremen and ship's crews temporarily halted the working of some coastwise freighters, but negotiators intensified their efforts to iron out the post-strike difficulties. Five ships in three ports were wharf-bound by the disagreement.

Offshore ships steamed out of several ports as rapidly as cargoes could be worked, relieving the crowded condition of piers.

Interpretations Differ

R. W. Myers, president of the Steam Schooner Association, said the new agreement specifies that a maximum of eight longshoremen may be sent to any coastal ship, to do the longshore work, and that the work is to be supervised by the mates, one acting as foreman and one as hatch tender.

"In San Diego, San Pedro and Portland," Mr. Myers said, "the International Longshoremen's Association dispatcher sent 10 men, eight as per the agreement, and in addition one foreman, which we don't need, and one hatch tender.

"When we protested, the men walked out."

Loopholes in Contract

H. P. Melnikow, labor adviser for the I. L. A., said here that the agreement had a wide loophole, but he expressed belief an understanding could be reached "if the shipowners are reasonable." He asserted several of the shipowners "do not understand the new agreement as we do."

A threatened blockade by the teamsters' union of the Matson Line docks at San Pedro was temporarily averted by a truce extending until tomorrow. The truce was called at the suggestion of Harry Bridges, coast president of the I. L. A., in an effort to reach a settlement.

Large Oil Group Puts Office Staffs On Five-Day Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Shell-Mex, the Anglo-Dutch group of oil companies, is introducing a five-day working week for its staffs except in those departments dealing with distribution and business of an urgent character.

It is hoped eventually to apply a five-day week to everyone within the concern; but all those at present covered by the exception will be compensated by being given extra leave in lieu of Saturdays.

At the headquarters of the combine at Shell-Mex House in the Strand the innovation has already been put into effect. The staff of 1200 has Saturday off.

It has been stated by a representative of the firm that the plan had been long contemplated. In the head office it was possible to introduce it at once by cutting out a great part of routine business and permitting only a skeleton staff to be on duty. Subsidiary offices would have the same privilege given them.

It would not be possible, however, to close down entirely all administrative and distributive centers. Shell-Mex has also arranged that members of its staffs who are also members of the Territorial Force shall be allowed a fortnight's leave on full pay in addition to ordinary holidays to enable them to undergo their annual military training in camp.

Three Views on Strike Parley

DETROIT, Feb. 9 (AP)—Statements were issued by all three parties to the mediation proceedings in the General Motors strike late last night, after the conference adjourned until 8 p. m. today. The statements follow:

Gov Frank Murphy declared:

"It has been my duty from the beginning to exhaust all reasonable efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement. At no moment have I changed that course, and I don't intend to.

"In my judgment, under present circumstances, it is my claim and first duty to continue the peaceful negotiations that I think will bring about good results.

"Of course everybody must remember that this largest industrial conflict of our time has not been marked by any fatality.

"If they keep their heads there won't be any fatalities. Some people ought to get it into their heads that this is not the weak thing, but the strong thing to do. We have been in conference today more than 10 hours and despite statements that are made I feel the parties are closer together now than at any time."

General Motors

Concerning the retention by strikers of two plants after an injunction issued Feb. 2 gave them 24 hours to evacuate the General Motors' statement said:

"Naturally, such a situation is entirely beyond the province of General Motors. It is a challenge to law and order and to the authority of the State, which those charged with authority must deal with according to their own responsibility."

In another place the statement said:

"The union claims it is entitled to exclusive bargaining rights for all workers in plants on strike, even those outside its membership. . . . General Motors cannot subscribe to such coercion, and agree to deliver its workers into such bondage. General Motors must obey the law, must respect the rights of all its workers and the public that it serves."

The corporation declared that it frequently has stated its willingness to "bargain with the union on behalf of its members" and said this had been the basis for settling all recent strikes by C. I. O. affiliates, of which the U. A. W. A. is one.

General Motors revealed that it offered to have the State conduct a secret ballot to determine "the proportion of the workers who wish to be represented by the union," adding that "this was not satisfactory to the union representatives."

John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O. in a press conference after last night's meeting, said General Motors did not guarantee that anything would "materialize" from such a referendum and that the company wanted "only to determine the extent of union membership."

"Out of all the conferences and discussions which have taken place," the General Motors statement concluded, "the fundamental issue again asserts itself—Is the power of the union to prevail based as it is on violence, disregard of law and order and contempt of the courts or are the legitimate rights of over 125,000 workers to be considered, thus reasserting the forces of law, order, justice, reason and civilization?

"In appreciation of the unremitting efforts of Governor Murphy, we have assured him of our readiness to respond to an early call by him to resume conferences, if in his judgment any good could result therefrom."

Union's Reply

Mr. Lewis issued the following statement.

"The proposals of the United Automobile Workers of America are:

"1. That General Motors Corporation in this conference recognizes the U. A. W. A. as the collective bargaining agency for the employees of the 20 plants closed by the existing strike. (Plants to be identified and listed.)

"2. All other points at issue in the existing controversy to be settled in continuing collective bargaining conferences between qualified representatives of the General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America.

"3. That all plants of the aforesaid corporation, including those listed and all others now idle, immediately resume operations, pending negotiations of a complete agreement concerning all points remaining at issue. It is understood that all employees now on strike or otherwise idle will return forthwith to their usual work and that no discrimination shall be made or prejudices exercized by either of the contracting parties against any worker because of his former affiliation with, or activities in, any group or association of employees."

Pay of Mule Driver Controls Wage Scales in Union Mines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The pay of the coal mine mule driver—an almost extinct employee—will be the most frequently mentioned figure in the forthcoming conference between soft coal operators and miners over terms for a new wage and hour agreement.

The complicated soft coal wage scale is based on the amount a western Pennsylvania mule driver receives.

He now gets $5.50 a day. In only the smallest mines, however, are mules still used to haul the coal from where it is blasted from the vein to the mine entrance. Electric motors do the work in larger mines.

A motorman's helper and other common mine labor receive the same pay as a mule driver.

The man who cuts and loads the coal in the mines is paid by the ton. If he cuts and loads by hand, he receives more for each ton than does the operator of cutting and loading machines.

Wage Scales Related

Cutting and loading—"tonnage"—rates are related, so that theoretically the man who works by hand receives as much pay as does the machine operator.

Tonnage rates also are fixed in proportion to the mule driver's rates, with the average tonnage man's daily earnings about $2 greater than the mule driver's.

Consequently, when negotiations start in New York Feb. 17, the miners and the operators will talk mostly of one rate—knowing that all the others will be fixed by traditional ratio.

The deadline for the completion of a new contract is midnight, March 31, when the present agreement expires.

Rival Demands

The operators will ask for a 40-hour work week with no increase in daily or tonnage pay rates, while the United Mine Workers will ask for a 30-hour work week and possibly for wage increases.

The present agreement calls for a 35-hour week.

Another complication comes in district differentials. There are so many that miners and operators agree no one man thoroughly understands all of them.

The chief differential is between northern and southern fields. While the western Pennsylvania mule driver now receives $5.50 a day, the southern West Virginia driver gets $5.10.

Tonnage rates in the south generally are lower than those in the north.

But there are hundreds of other differentials between districts and between sub-districts. Most of them were arranged because of differences in mining conditions.

The operators have been at odds among themselves for years over these differentials. A slight change in a tonnage rate has a great effect on mining costs.

Green Acts in Auto Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, endorsed the General Motors strike last night but insisted that federation unions must not be frozen out of the auto industry in any settlement.

Mr. Green's statement was made at a press conference. It followed the circulation of reports, in usually well-informed quarters, that some of President Roosevelt's principal labor advisers had urged him to keep hands off the strike as much as possible because of the fight between the federation and Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis insists that General Motors recognize the United Automobile Workers of America as the sole collective bargaining agency for all employees in 20 plants. These employees include a small percentage eligible to membership in A. F. of L. craft unions. Federation leaders contend some of them belong to craft unions.

Mr. Green, questioned extensively about the General Motors situation, avoided saying there should be an election in the General Motors plants to determine what collective bargaining agency employees desired. He discussed at length, however, what type election should be held if one were ordered or decided upon.

He recalled that the federation had decided all auto workers employed on assembly lines should belong to the United Automobile Workers, before that union was suspended from the A. F. of L. for affiliating with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The assembly lines, he said, would cover over 90 per cent of all General Motors workers.

If there were an election, he said, the assembly line workers should decide whether they wished to be represented by the United Automobile Workers, while the skilled craftsmen employed elsewhere should decie whether they wanted to be represnted by A. F. of L. craft unions, by outside organizations or by themselves.

Mr. Green emphasized that the federation wanted the United Automobile Workers to win their strike—with A. F. of L. craft rights protected.

He smilingly asked reporters whether they would not wish to capitalize on special genius or skill in their dealings with employers, rather than to group themselves with "the mass" in collective bargaining.

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A West Indian Cotton Ginnery

SOME time ago, I started to write a story about erecting or constructing—or what you will—a humble two machine cotton ginnery on one of the more, or most, remote of the Leeward Islands. It was done during a drought when our early planting had come to nothing and we were clamoring for rain, with one eye on the barometer in the hall and the other on every cloud, however small, rising behind Antigua across the sea.

Some planter friends had persuaded a good-natured benefactor to lend them the money for the ginnery. I had promised to help in services, but not in cash, and to contribute my crop to it when the time came—a vague and optimistic undertaking as it seemed just then.

The rain came, suddenly—one terrific night—came in spouts and torrents, more than our high-peaked island could soak up, and nearly washed us out to sea. Everything stopped; ginnery building, eating and sleeping almost, while we flung ourselves and as much of the local population as we could mobilize into replanting the seed in the hot chocolate mud, which we knew would sprout it so fast that we could literally have watched it grow if we had had time to stop and look.

* * *

SO MY STORY naturally followed the attraction of major events and switched from dry and dusty rides to the ginnery building, and porings over blue prints and costs, to such excitements as fording roaring torrents where yesterday our ponies had kicked up fetlock-deep dust; and of having to sling my spaniel dog, Lorna, across my saddle to get her over a thirty yard river, filled with boulders crashing down from the mountain.

But, for all that, the ginnery was built; and, by the time the replanting was done and we saw a crop ahead, we went back to it and didn't leave off until it was finished just ahead of the harvest.

We had a grand old stone building for the job, slave built, with walls and foundation as solid and earthquake proof as the old Bath House itself over at Charlestown. There had been a sugar mill down at Indian Castle once upon a time, and our building was probably the storehouse from which the muscovado and molasses barrels were shipped round to Charlestown from the cove a few yards away.

* * *

ALTHOUGH WE WERE on the windward side and the surf was fairly high, as a rule, a tumble of rocks gave a bit of shelter from the direct north-east and allowed sloops to work in close enough to load cargo. In our day half-a-dozen toy fishing-boats made use of the place and, unless the wind was extra strong, were able to get out and bring us back snappers and jacks and all the rest of the iridescent company for fish dinners, which might even begin with turtle soup, if Louisa the cook was lucky, and would certainly end with cashew nuts and guava cheese.

So, when the ginnery roof was ready to be laid, a sloop load of corrugated iron,—congregated irons as the driver insisted on calling it,—came round from Charlestown and edged in within wading distance. We had watched its long windward beat, and had organized a gang of the tallest and huskiest laborers we could find to wade out and unload it, heading it to shore two sheets at a time and handing over to a woman gang who carried it to the ginnery.

It was a scene for a comic movie. There were roars of laughter, when a wader up to his neck stumbled and sank without trace with his glittering load. Shouts and orders from the driver went entirely unheard and unheeded. Lorna barked wildly and dashed in and out of the waves; our ponies bolted at the sight of the strange sea monsters, and the waiting girls giggled and covered their mouths to see the bronze and dripping giants emerge from the turquoise blue, for all the world like some mythologic pageant of Neptune's sons, bearing sheets of tribute silver from his ocean treasuries to the great king of the mountain.

* * *

AFTER THE ROOF was on, the work raced ahead. A new cement floor downstairs, to bed the engine on, and keep some of the rats out of the seed cotton store, was soon laid. The upper floor of pitch pine beams and boards, sticky and horrible to saw, followed and then began our real work of placing the engine and shafting downstairs and the ginning machines up above and connecting the two with pulleys and belts. No one but our engineer, Creole born but trained in the Derby railway shops back in England, knew anything about oil engines; and, after a few days of its vagaries, he expressed himself as more than grateful at having served his time at steam. None of us had ever set up a ginnery before, so the puzzles and arguments got more and more frequent and acute, and the drawings on the clean pitch-pine floor more and more complicated, as we adjusted and readjusted, tightened, loosened, pulled and hauled until alignments were correct and, at any rate, the main mechanical ingredients seemed to be in their right place.

My particular job, I found, was to do the carpentering and to do it exclusively with pitch pine, a slow and sticky job. I knew nothing at all about engines and large machines, but with a bench and a box of tools I could make shift to furnish a house and was, in fact, doing it in between times up at Hanleys on the Gingerland Hill.

* * *

SO EVERY MORNING, after I had dealt with Louisa's guinea fowl eggs, and had started the field gangs at their hoeing and weeding of the precious crop, I used to ride over to the ginnery for the rest of the day where I sawed and measured and screwed and nailed in an atmosphere of sun-warmed resin, engine kerosene and complete happiness. Through the great empty windows, the sun poured across the floor, deepening the corner shadows into cool blue contrast; the waves swished up the shingle beach, a hundred yards away, and the unvariable trade wind rattled and rustled the coconut-fronds outside the door where our ponies crunched their grass and cane tops. Our dogs lay about, when all hope of lunch was over, dozing in the dark shade, or slipping away to hunt the zebra fish in the rock pools or mongoose along the old stone walls.

* * *

THE GREAT DAY came. Everything we could think of was ready. The engine was running with a kindliness it seldom showed afterward. The bins were bulging with a neighbor's early crop; and the baling press, with its new sacking and iron bindings, stood empty and inviting.

Girls, promoted from the field, stood tensely waiting. They had been shown how to feed the cotton into the machines, so that the rough leather rollers could draw it between the knives and pass it into the baling bags. But they had had no more experience than we had and we stood by equally taut, but outwardly more contained, ready to knock the belts off the pulleys—just in case! The engineer gave the signal. The belts slid onto the pulleys. The wheels revolved and the work was on! We couldn't stop to celebrate—there was no time even for handshaking—we stayed at our stations and hoped for the best.

Lorna watched, enthralled, but careful. She didn't much like the noise and she certainly didn't trust those brown leather snakes racing up through the floor and disappearing as mysteriously as they came, so she kept a discreet distance.

The cotton was going through well and the girls were getting more confidence. There is nothing more fascinating to watch. The tables spread with the cotton cocoons, the cocoons drawn through the knives and coming through the other side a silky white blanket, while the black bean seeds rattle down into the hoppers below.

* * *

WE STOPPED AND started the machines a dozen times. We tested speeds and tensions. We even felt confident enough to leave the running to the foreman while we had cups of tea. Then bang and bang again! Something had happened! I knocked the belts off. Dal Herbert, in her confidence, had over-fed her machine. The moving knife had bulged under the pressure, gashing and bending itself on the fixed one, and there was no forge nor brazing tools nearer than Charlestown. Alack!

We bought our experience with minor tragedies of this kind, and learnt excessive care with the knowledge that our spares were still in mid-Atlantic. The baling press broke down, a week later, under untrained handling, and three days didn't suffice for the patchwork repairs. But we bought it just in time; just as our own crop picking began and everything had to make way for that—but that is a story already written and, as I started out to say, this one got broken in the middle and I may not have mended it very well.

E. B.

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TAPESTRY DESIGN: CHILDREN PLAYING IN TWO BOATS: *(English: End of the Seventeenth Century)*

MORTLAKE was the scene of a peaceful invasion in 1619. A band of highly-skilled weavers from Flanders arrived in the Thames-side village to occupy the new Tapestry House and operate its looms. At this national establishment, founded by James I, was inaugurated England's grand period of tapestry production. Demand then exceeded foreign supply. For decoration, warmth and comfort every state building and private mansion required hangings and furnishings. The industry was accordingly organized and developed to technical perfection and Mortlake's tapestries were soon famous.

Though Flemish weavers were employed there, as at every other important manufactory of the kind, English tapestry workers learnt from them, and an English school was evolved. On the premises the official artist or limner had his studio. Existent designs and tapestries have features which are typical of Mortlake.

Most of the sets have wide, handsome borders introducing, in varying combinations, swags of fruit and flowers, cupids, goats, emblems, dolphins, dogs, birds, sporting tackle and cabochon medallions. Such borders are edged with moldings, thus providing an ornamental frame for the pictorial design. Coloring is somewhat brighter than in contemporary productions of the Netherlands and France. A cruder technique in the less important tapestries seems to point to execution by English weavers in the learner stage. Otherwise the Mortlake output, in the first half of the seventeenth century, was unsurpassed.

In the reign of Charles II, the factory suffered from mismanagement and its prosperity declined. It remained a center of the industry in name until work was discontinued there in 1703. As subjects were repeated and cartoons passed on to establishments set up by master weavers from Mortlake, mostly in the vicinity of London, it is customary to call all English tapestries of the period "Mortlake." There was also a close connection between the productions at the royal factory and those emanating from the Great Wardrobe.

In this establishment the King's tapestries were repaired and some of the new sets woven as required. Francis Poyntz, one of the last technical directors at Mortlake, became manager of the Great Wardrobe after its removal to Hatton Garden in 1679. Six years later the Wardrobe was transferred to Great Queen street, Soho. Under the management of John Vanderbank, it became known in post-Mortlake days as the Soho factory. Associated with the Great Wardrobe was the factory of Thomas Poyntz, a relative of Francis Poyntz, "the King's Tapestry Maker."

The subject of "The Story of the Boys," or "Children Playing," was a favorite one at Mortlake in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Versions were repeated in the Hatton Garden of the Soho ateliers. The first notations of the designs were without detail. Then the artist made a more elaborate sketch—perhaps several—in pen and wash before the final full-sized cartoon in color was produced. The "Design with Children playing in Two Boats" is in the secondary stage. The limner is unknown.

Silhouette

SMALL ferns and brambles on the brow
Of windswept heights
Are darkly etched against the moon
Like dance of sprites.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT

Mistral

ALL night long the palms have been clapping their leaves together, bending and swaying in the rush of the wind, and then clapping, clapping, like an audience demanding an encore. In the distance one has heard the crash of the waves on the rocks, the swoop and clamor of the storm; but toward morning it grows quieter and, above the chant of the wind, one can distinctly hear the chant of Alphonse, our cockerel, greeting the sun in his usual cheeky, hail-fellow-well-met fashion.

How well we know his voice, after two weeks spent, if not under the same roof, at least in close proximity! I have never liked to press the point with our kind Provençal hostess, but I have an impression that Alphonse shares the basement with the family! I know, too, that he is an optimist, who from four a. m. onward greets successive "false dawns" with a crescendo of appreciation and delight, not always shared by the pensionnaires! But this morning the wind defeated him, and it is only now, at seven-thirty, that the familiar long crowing cry rises to our ears, bids us open the "jalousies" and let in the day!

* * *

A TINY LINE of reddish gold can be seen through the slats of the shutters, encouraging one to make the necessary effort. As one throws the shutters wide and steps out onto the balcony, one sees that the clouds over the island of Porquerolles are hemmed with a bright ribbon of gold. As one watches, the ribbon grows wider and suddenly, with the startling effect of a transformation scene, the sun is there, red and glorious; and all the clouds are suffused with color, which is reflected in the sea, and in the still waters of the "étangs" which border it in these parts. Little plumes of rosy cloud detach themselves and float away into the clear turquoise which is now spreading over the sky; and we see that, though the Mistral is undoubtedly blowing, the day will be fine, and we shall get marvelous views on our journey along the coast.

* * *

FOR TODAY IT is good-by to Hyères, with its villas draped in purple bougainvillea, its roses and mimosa, and its lovely "Montagnes des Maures," dark with cork-oak and stone pine! We are going to seek fresh beauties in the Esterels, those strange rose-red hills, jagged and wild, cut into weird shapes against the sky.

Our little local train saunters along the coast, past rocky coves, where the pine and cork trees come down to meet the waves, and the water is all the colors of a peacock's neck; past hillsides which are one golden glory of mimosa, and quiet little flower-farms, where half an acre of pink stocks looks like a pink quilt, spread out in front of its little homestead. Past the picturesque harbor of Le Lavandou, with the hills behind it covered with wild lavender and rosemary and old, brown Bormes-les-Mimosas, high on the rocks above it—remembering ancient days.

WE TURN INLAND and the landscape changes; everywhere there are rich red-brown fields, cultivated to the last inch, and little vineyards, and the tall thickets of bamboo, which are such a feature of Provence. Not green and leafy, as we see it in England, but tall, pale golden rods, with a plume at the top of each—a shining gold and silver screen, against the deep blue sky, a screen that shivers and trembles now, as the Mistral beats against it.

Then, suddenly, a glimpse of Grimaud, ancient home of the Grimaldis, on its hilltop, and now a flash of blue, and the gulf of St. Tropez unfolds before us, sapphire blue, flecked with white crests of foam. And now we are nearing the Esterels, the dark wooded slopes of the Montagnes des Maures lie behind us, and in front of us rises a great barrier of rose-red rock, rose-red one moment, the next purple, and then the color of parma violets, as the sun sinks low in the west, and the shadows fall softly over this land of incredible color. There is one breathless moment, when we catch a glimpse of the Alpes Maritimes, their snow-covered peaks glowing like jewels in the sunset; then they are gone and, as we round the curve, we see the lights of St. Raphael gleaming round the base of the hills, reflected in the bay. So we know that a new adventure in search of beauty has begun.

M. B. S.

Petition

GOOD faithful housekeeper,
be not too soon
with tidy broom to invade the beauteous clutter
of petals in soft color fallen
upon the gleam of polished wood.

And good faithful gardener,
be not too prompt, with competent rake
clearing the garden path or lawn
of fallen leaves,—
but rather let them lie awhile
gaily amassed upon the comfortable ground.

Good housekeeper and good gardener,
be not hurried,—
grant a brief lease to these
the fallen leaves and petals,
lease to complete their harmonious round,
their drama of fair days
from seed to soil, to bush or tree,
to bud, to flower, to leaf,
to gentle fluttering to the earth,—
grant them a lease to lie
a concluding grace contributing
of gentleness and color.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

"Great peace have they"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GREAT peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them." This comforting verse from Psalms is one of the many antidotes we find in the Bible for the disturbed and disturbing conditions which are so frequently encountered in families, in business, or in the world at large. If we would enjoy peace of mind despite the turmoil all about us, if we would keep our poise and balance in the midst of confusion, the paramount requisite is to love God's law. Here the question arises, How can we love God's law unless we know what that law is, where we can find it, and how it operates?

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, reveals the true, spiritual nature of God's law, and how it is made available in everyday affairs. This Science teaches that since there is but one perfect cause—a premise with which most people will agree—there must necessarily be but one perfect effect. The relationship between cause and effect, in other words, between Principle and its idea, or God and man, is governed and sustained by spiritual law.

If in our thoughts and actions in the course of everyday affairs we exemplify this perfect relationship, we thereby bring ourselves under the scope and influence of God's spiritual law. On page 259 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

This truth about God and man, this law of perfect Principle and idea, of perfect God and perfect man, operates in our behalf whenever rightly applied. Are we troubled or confused about a threatening international situation? Then let us maintain in thought the perfection of God and His expression, man, as representing the only truth of being. Let us cling to the fact that, since the fatherhood of God is a reality, the brotherhood of man is also an established verity, here and now, in accordance with divine law. Let us affirm that nothing can interfere with or reverse this truth, whatever the material sense testimony may suggest. What is the result of such elevated thinking? Proof of the inability of false material appearances to offend us, or to rob us of our "great peace."

Are we discouraged over puzzling business problems, over the iniquities and greed we encounter in the business world? Here, too, we can avail ourselves of God's law of perfection. We can affirm and strive to realize the truth that man's only business is to reflect the divine Mind, that it is synonymous with service, and that any other concept of business is spurious and powerless, incapable of robbing us of peace, poise, or happiness.

Or are we weighted down with discordant home conditions? Then we can behold the divine law of perfect God and perfect man in operation by striving to see every member of the household as God sees him, perfect, generous, benevolent. We must cease associating evil thoughts or motives, unlovely and unloving character traits, with God's harmonious, spiritual man. Faults of character, domination, aggression, jealousy are not qualities of God; hence they do not belong to His children. They are unreal, and powerless to deprive the one who knows this, of peace of mind and harmonious living.

Such scientific, corrective thinking heals, and leads to the "great peace" promised those who love God's law. "And nothing shall offend them." On pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Christ Jesus, that true exponent of divine law, we may infer, always enjoyed "great peace" and was not deceived by the evidence of the material senses. Mortal mind had no power over him, because he knew its unreality. Although he was persecuted, ridiculed, and hated, he remained undisturbed, confident, poised, relying on the efficacy of divine law to correct or overcome false material conditions. His vision was so clear that in the midst of persecution and malevolence he was able to say to his faithful disciples (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. . . . Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

[Below will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

"Gran pace hanno quelli"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

"GRAN pace hanno quelli che amano la tua legge, e non c'è nulla che possa farli cadere". Questo versetto confortante dai Salmi è uno dei numerosi antidoti che troviamo nella Bibbia per le condizioni disturbate e disturbanti che s'incontrano così spesso nelle famiglie, negli affari, o nel mondo attorno a noi. Se vogliamo godere pace mentale malgrado il subbuglio tutt'intorno a noi, se vogliamo conservare serenità ed equilibrio in mezzo alla confusione, la condizione precipua è di amare la legge di Dio. Qui sorge la domanda: Come possiamo amare la legge di Dio a meno di non sapere che cosa sia quella legge; dove possiamo trovarla, e come opera?

La Scienza Cristiana, scoperta e fondata da Mary Baker Eddy, rivela la natura vera, spirituale, della legge di Dio, e come essa sia resa accessibile negli affari di tutti i giorni. Questa Scienza insegna che poichè non vi è che una sola causa perfetta—una premessa colla quale la maggioranza delle persone saranno d'accordo—vi deve essere di necessità un solo effetto perfetto. La relazione fra causa ed effetto, in altre parole, fra il Principio e la sua idea, o Dio e l'uomo, è governato e sostenuto dalla legge spirituale.

Se nei nostri pensieri e nelle nostre azioni nel corso degli affari di tutti i giorni noi esemplifichiamo questa relazione perfetta, ci mettiamo sotto la sfera e l'influenza della legge spirituale di Dio. A pagina 259 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mrs. Eddy ha scritto: "La comprensione dell'essere scientifico e della guarigione divina simile a quella del Cristo include un perfetto Principio ed idea—Dio perfetto e uomo perfetto,—come base di pensiero e di dimostrazione".

Questa verità su Dio e l'uomo, questa legge del perfetto Principio ed idea, di Dio perfetto ed uomo perfetto, opera in nostro favore ogni volta che venga applicata giustamente. Siamo turbati o confusi a causa di una situazione internazionale minacciosa? Allora manteniamo nel pensiero la perfezione di Dio e della Sua espressione, l'uomo, in quanto che rappresentano la sola verità dell'essere. Aggrappiamoci al fatto che, poichè la paternità di Dio è una realtà, la fratellanza dell'uomo è pure una verità stabilita, qui ed ora, in accordo colla legge divina. Affermiamo che nulla può ostacolare o revocare questa verità, checchè possa suggerire la testimonianza del senso materiale. Che cosa è il risultato di tale elevato pensare? La prova dell'incapacità delle false apparenze materiali di farci cadere e di privarci della nostra "gran pace".

Siamo scoraggiati a causa di problemi sconcertanti negli affari, a causa dell'iniquità e della rapacità che incontriamo nel mondo degli affari? Anche qui possiamo servirci della legge di perfezione di Dio. Possiamo affermare e cercare di realizzare la verità che l'unico affare dell'uomo è di riflettere la Mente divina, che esso è sinonimo di servizio, e che ogni altro concetto degli affari è spurio ed impotente, incapace di privarci della pace, serenità o felicità.

O siamo noi oppressi da condizioni domestiche discordanti? Allora possiamo contemplare la divina legge di Dio perfetto e di uomo perfetto nella sua operazione col cercare di vedere ogni membro della famiglia come Dio lo vede, perfetto, generoso, benevolente. Dobbiamo cessare di associare malvagi pensieri o motivi, lati del carattere non-amorevoli e sgraditi, coll'uomo di Dio armonioso, spirituale. Difetti di carattere, tirannia, aggressione, gelosia non sono qualità di Dio; quindi non appartengono ai Suoi figliuoli. Sono irreali, ed incapaci di privare colui che sa questo, della pace di mente e di vita armoniosa.

Tale pensare scientifico, correttivo, sana e conduce alla "gran pace" promessa a coloro che amano la legge di Dio. "E non c'è nulla che possa farli cadere." A pagine 476 e 477 di *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy ha scritto: "Gesù scorse nella Scienza l'uomo perfetto, che apparve a lui là dove l'uomo mortale peccatore apparisce ai mortali. In questo uomo perfetto il Salvatore vide l'immagine di Dio stesso, e questa corretta percezione dell'uomo sanò gli infermi".

Cristo Gesù, quel vero esponente della divina legge, possiamo concludere, godeva sempre "gran pace" e non era ingannato dall'evidenza dei sensi materiali. La mente mortale non aveva potere su di lui, poichè ne conosceva l'irrealtà. Benchè fosse perseguitato, deriso ed odiato, egli rimase imperturbato, confidente, sereno, fiducioso nell'efficacia della divina legge a correggere o superare false condizioni materiali. La sua visione era così chiara che in mezzo alla persecuzione ed alla malevolenza egli fu capace di dire ai suoi fedeli discepoli (Giovanni 14:27): "Io vi lascio pace; vi do la mia pace. . . . Il vostro cuore non sia turbato e non si sgomenti".

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Boisterous Maroons in Town for Hockey Game—Ball Players Seeking More Money

Rugged Montreal Club Here In the Midst of Bruin Slump

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Montreal Maroons
Beattie, l.w.		r.w., Ward
Weiland, c.		c., Runge
Goldsworthy, r.w.		l. w., Northcott
Portland, l. d.		r. d., Wentworth
Shields, r. g.		l. d., Conacher
Thompson, g.		g., Beverage

Bruins Alternates: Smith, Hollett, Cook, Schmidt, Dumart, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe.

Maroons Alternates: Evans, Carson, Marker, Cain, Gracie, Blinco, Robinson, Shannon, Voss.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those boisterous Montreal Maroons are in town for battle against the Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight. Boisterous, because when the team is at full strength, it is a rugged, hard bodychecking unit. Tonight they might well prove a troublesome party since they are now in the midst of their best winning streak of the season, having won three and tied one.

So far the Maroons have fared poorly against the Bruins, losing on all four occasions by scores of 3—2, 5—3, 3—0, and 2—1. These defeats have not set well with the Maroon manager, Tommy Gorman, but last night he expressed confidence that his players could change the complexion of things tonight.

Severe Slump

Bruins are in their most severe slump of the season. They have won only one game in the last seven played, and they have offered little to the home fans, having failed to win a home game in the last seven successive dates. Last Sunday night the Bruins hit their lowest ebb of the year, losing to the Detroit Red Wings, 8-0.

According to Manager Art Ross, the team did not play as badly as the score indicated. He said the new forward line of Milton Schmidt, center; Dit Clapper, right wing, and Porky Dumart, left wing, really clicked very well and should have scored goals. He attached no blame to Tiny Thompson, Bruin goalie, for the high score.

Maroons are here without Dave Trottier, and Carl Voss, center, probably will not play extensively, not having sufficiently recovered from recent handicaps. Jerry Shannon and Paul Runge, former Bruins, will appear in the Maroon line-up, where they have impressed Manager Gorman with their performances.

Smith, Shields in Lineup

In retaliation Art Ross will call upon Hooley Smith and Allan Shields, members of the 1935 Maroons who won the Stanley Cup that year. Smith has gone to defense to fill in for the absence of Eddie Shore. Shields came here from Americans in trade for Joe Jerwa.

All players in the league who wish to hold their present positions are beginning to hustle seriously, for the trading deadline is only six days away—Feb. 15. If the Bruins do not pull out of their slump Manager Ross is likely to shake up the roster list from top to bottom.

An attendance of some 10,000 or more is expected, but if the Bruins fail to win tonight, running their stretch of home games without victory to eight, there will be plenty of seats available for the next affair. The hockey public is fickle, however, and should the Bruins end their poor home showing, capacity crowds may storm the doors for the next game—Rangers.

Huskies Seek First League Win at Durham

Northeastern's basketball team seeks its first New England College Conference League basketball victory when it tackles the University of New Hampshire at Durham tonight.

This will be the second meeting of the year for these teams, the Wildcats having won a 38-to-37 thriller in Boston earlier in the season.

One of the features of the game will be the center battle between Arnold Rogean of New Hampshire and Frank Meehan of Northeastern. Meehan has been one of the standouts in the late rush of the Huskies and it is expected he will be able to hold down the scoring pivot man of the Granite Staters.

Hoehn vs. Jansen

Thomas E. Jansen Jr. of the Harvard Club will meet Ed Hoehn of the University Club in the final-round match on Saturday for the Massachusetts squash racquets championship. The title contest will take place at the Harvard Club at 4 p. m. "Red" Hoehn won the right to meet Jansen by defeating E. Rotan Sargent, former state champion, in straight games yesterday, 15—12, 15—11, 15—13. Jansen won his semi-final last Saturday, defeating Richard V. Wakeman in four games.

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Bäreck"

B. U. Court Team At Full Strength For Tufts Game

Boston University's basketball team opens the second half of its schedule tomorrow night when the Terriers journey to Medford for a game with Tufts at the Cousen Gymnasium. The B. U. five defeated the Jumbos earlier in the season, 35-28.

The Terriers will take the floor against Tufts at full strength for the first time this season. Paul Hendricks, star center, reported to Coach Mel Collard yesterday after having been out of the game a month due to an injury.

Close Games

With Hendrick's return the Terriers are looking forward to finishing the season with a string of consecutive victories. The teams they are scheduled to meet are Tufts, Norwich, Clark, Coast Guard and Trinity.

During the first half of their schedule the Scarlet and White hoopsters won five and dropped four. All of these contests, with the exception of the opening game with Salem Teachers, were close, thrilling affairs.

Their victories were over Salem Teachers, 59-16; M. I. T., 31-29; Tufts, 35-28; University of New Hampshire, 52-43; and Coast Guard, 38-35. B. U.'s losses were by slim margins. They were defeated by Harvard, 46-37; Worcester Poly Tech, 33-31; Rhode Island State, 60-61, and Massachusetts State, 47-31.

Mediocre Season

Despite the fact that the team has had more or less of a mediocre season they have packed the St. Botolph Street Gym to capacity. In the last four games hundreds were turned away. B. U. records show that each one of these four games drew more fans than the entire gate total of last year.

The reason for the increased interest in B. U. basketball is contributed to three reasons: 1—Solly Nechtem; 2—Chelsea; and 3—the Terriers successful football team.

Nechtem has been the big star of Collard's five. Although not the leading scorer in New England college circles, he holds the highest point average per game. He has been the scoring ace in practically every game and during the Worcester Poly Tech contest Nechtem came through to score 25 points and save his team from a sound beating.

These three Chelsea stars are the only men on the team who have played in all nine games. Nechtem has scored 141 points, 17 of these free throws. Rosenthal has 48 points to his credit, while Rabinovitz has scored 43.

Larger Gymnasium

Because of the fact that three members of this year's team hail from Chelsea, there has been a large following from the city at the Terrier's games. Capt. Abe Rabinovitz, standout guard, Ted Rosenthal, forward, and Nechtem all come from Chelsea, and make a strong combination on the court.

Inasmuch as the gridiron team of last season instilled the winning spirit into Boston University, Collard feels that the student body is "win" conscious and are out to back the basketball team in the same manner as it supported the 1936 eleven.

With these three factors responsible for capacity crowds at basketball games, Collard says that it will be necessary in the near future to make a bid to the athletic office for a larger gymnasium to accommodate the fans.

Hub Events

Tonight

Pro Hockey—Maroons vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30.

College Hockey—B. U. vs. M. I. T. and Northeastern vs. New Hampshire, Arena, 8.

Tomorrow

College Hockey—Harvard vs. Queen's, Garden.

College Basketball—Dartmouth at Harvard, 8:45.

Thursday

Amateur Hockey — Commercial League games at Arena, 7.

Friday

Swimming—Junior 150 yards backstroke and senior 100 yards freestyle for men at Roxbury Boys Club.

Saturday

Track Meet—B. A. A. Games, Garden, evening. (Relay races in afternoon).

College Hockey—Boston University vs. Boston College, varsity and freshman games, Arena, 8.

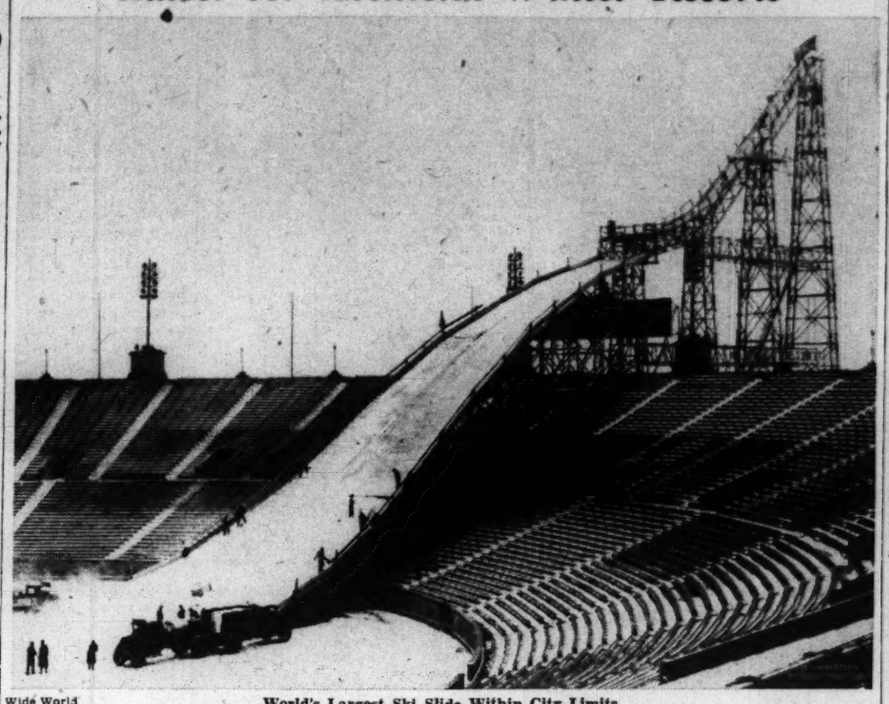
All-Stars Beat Kyoto

KYOTO, Japan, Feb. 9 (AP)—An all-star American basketball team defeated Kyoto University in a pair of games, 25 to 5 and 30 to 12, today.

College Basketball Results

Brown 38, Lowell T. S. 28.
Centenary 39, Louisiana Tech 19.
Penn. M. C. 38, Swarthmore 31.
Indiana 47, Chicago 36.
Kentucky 60, Mexico 30.
Kent State 43, Toledo 40.
Tennessee 26, Alabama 23.

Latest for Artificial Winter Resorts



Wide World

World's Largest Ski Slide Within City Limits

This Huge Slide, 240 Feet in Height and Equal to a 15-Story Building, Was Built at Soldier Field in the Heart of the Chicago Loop. Snow at a Rate of Two Tons Every Three Minutes Was Poured Onto the Man-Made Slide to Make It Effective for Skiers

Harvard Seeks Fifth Straight League Victory

Harvard's undefeated hockey team tackles its second Canadian rival in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League tomorrow night, when they run into Queen's University at the Boston Garden. Although this game will be the center of attraction, the Boston Olympics return to the hockey wars by playing the Manhattan Arrows following the Harvard-Queen's affair.

Queen's comes to Boston holding a fourth place tie with Montreal in the Three-I League standing. The Queen's team has had more or less an up-and-down season. They won handily over Yale, Princeton and the University of Montreal. Then they dropped verdicts to McGill, Toronto and a return game with the University of Montreal.

Queen's Fast Team

The Queen's team is reported as being a fast and clever stick-handling group. Its advantage in this game tomorrow night—if there is to be given any—will be the fact that the Tricolor has nothing to lose and everything to gain.

On the other hand, Harvard, fresh from its one-sided triumph over Dartmouth last Saturday, will have to be careful of overconfidence. The Crimson skaters want to enter the McGill game on Feb. 22 at Montreal with a clean slate, and in order to do this they must defeat Queen's, Princeton, and the University of Montreal, in that order. This will be no small task.

Harvard is the only American college team that has been able to stop a member of the league from across the border. Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth have had no success in halting the march of the Canadian teams, while the Crimson toppled a strong Toronto six earlier in the season.

Olympics vs. Arrows

Harvard will be forced to play its best brand of hockey against Queen's. Coach Joe Stubbs has cautioned his team against taking the Kingston six too lightly. With a good practice session yesterday afternoon Stubbs feels that his boys will be at their peak tomorrow night.

In the other game of the double-header, the Olympics will meet a formidable group of ex-college stars playing under the name of the Manhattan Arrows. Freddie Moseley, captain of last year's Harvard team, is the headliner of the Arrows.

The New York team has three forward lines which are composed of players from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. This is the first team the Olympics have played this year which has a background comparable to their own, namely, a group of players from American colleges.

English Team Arrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Six members of the English squash racquets team, which will defend the international Wolfe-Noel Cup, arrived here yesterday in the S. S. Europa. They are the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, Susan Noel, Mrs. Ian McKechnie, Betty Cooke and Mrs. Toby Barrett. Another, but inexperienced member of the team, Anne Alexander, is due to arrive next week. The tourists will not take part in the Atlantic coast championships as planned. They will rest at the Cosmopolitan Club.

Schafer in U. S. to Skate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 — Karl Schafer, Olympic and world figure skating champion, arrived here yesterday from Vienna in the S. S. Europa. He will skate in the annual charity carnival at Madison Square Garden, March 27, 29 and 31. He may also appear in the Boston carnival early in April. He has given 27 exhibitions in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, France and Austria already this season, including six "farewells" in and around his native Vienna before sailing.

Harvard Freshman Captain

Charles D. Lutz Jr. '40 has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman basketball team. He is 18 years of age, weighs 150 pounds, and is 5ft. 11in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at Horace Mann School and his home is in Gary, Ind.

College Hockey Result

Colby 4, Bowdoin 3.

Cunningham Pleased With New 11-Lap Track for B. A. A. Meet

America's No. 1 miler, Glenn Cunningham, the Kansas Cyclone, now wearing the colors of the New York Curb Exchange, will carry No. 1 when he goes to the mark in the Hunter Mile at the B. A. A. games in the Garden next Saturday night.

Tom Kanaly, director of the Unicorn classic, returned from the Millrose Games last Saturday night with the signed blank of the world record holder.

In this, his fifth season of major campaigning indoors, Cunningham's hold on his public is stronger than it ever was. They once rooted for Gene Venzke and his rippling rhythm, for powerhouse Bill Bonthron, applauded Cunningham only when he cracked or approached a world record. Which was often enough.

The most consistent and brilliant miler America has ever had, Cunningham has never run a lackluster race and rarely a losing one. He always has given his customers a good, hard run for their money and has been personally responsible for the inevitable capacity houses at every important meet in recent years.

The ace of milers will match strides with his arch-rival Gene Venzke and the Indiana Thunderbolt, Don Lash, as well as Art Clarke, the Canadian mile titleholder, in the Hunter Mile on Saturday night.

Another bit of news that made a hit with Cunningham, and will set well with the track fans, is that the Garden management will build an 11-lap track in the Garden for Saturday night, the same size as the New York Garden track. When told of this, Cunningham said that was the best thing he had heard for a long time—that he liked the Boston track this year better than any he has ever run on, and with it made into 11 laps to the mile instead of 12, he was confident that under the right conditions he might turn in a 4:08 mile.

The Garden forces will start in on Wednesday night in the construction of the new track which has been in the process of making for the past 10 days. All of which means that several new records are looked for when the star-studded fields that have been gathered for the Unicorn's 48th annual presentation start whirling around the Garden floor.

Sports Huddle

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP) — The Cardinals and Dodgers may cook up a player deal before the trek southward to training camps, but whether it involves two ace right-handers, Dizzy Dean and Van Mungo, remains purely speculative . . . Outside of Mungo, what players could Brooklyn offer or where could they dig up the cash Cardinals demand before parting with their No. 1 baseballer?

Spontaneous boom at Ball Writers' frolic for Babe Ruth's return to game, presumably in some managerial capacity, seems to have fallen on deaf ears . . . Magnates would welcome Ruth as stockholder in some big league, but Babe's not interested in investing any part of his bankroll and club owners shy from giving him another managerial opening . . . Ruth tossed away the best chance to show his ability to handle a club when he rejected Colonel Ruppert's suggestion he manage Yankees' No. 1 farm in Newark . . . Babe's argument was that he didn't need to go back to the minors to learn baseball strategy.

Washington's Olympic rowing champions, intact except for Coxswain Bob Moch, start 1937 voyage against California April 17 on Oakland estuary . . . Al Ulbrickson's Huskies expect to defend all three titles in Poughkeepsie regatta . . . Ky Ebright plans to bring California varsity and freshmen for big rances on Hudson. . . .

Iri Tubbs, Iowa's new football coach, toured parts of Minnesota last summer in search of talent for University of Miami, landing two good prospects . . . Maj. Walter H. Wells, one-time publicity chief at West Point and now at Fort Hamilton, may be assigned to Louisville for special army duty in the flood areas . . . Omaha's Johnny Goodman, still an uncrowned king among amateur golfers, begins his 1937 campaign by way of Florida soon . . . Johnny will be in the all-star field for the Augusta national invitations, on Bob Jones' course, the first week of April.

Athletes Go Ping-Pong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 8—Athletic circles at the University of Vermont have blossomed out with a ping-pong team. The squad, organized by P. C. Rand of Burlington, is calling for further candidates. The first engagement has been scheduled for this evening with the local city "Y" team. The university squad will be recruited largely from enthusiasts who have received their work-outs and demonstrated their service in the annual ping-pong tournaments conducted by the physical education department as a part of its athletic program.

Crimson Court Team Entertains Dartmouth Five

Harvard's varsity basketball team will return to competition for the first time since midyear examinations tomorrow night at the Indoor Athletic Building, facing Dartmouth in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game. The varsity contest will start at 8:45 p. m., and there will be a game between the Harvard freshman team and Lawrence Academy at 7 p. m.

This is the third home league game for Harvard and another capacity crowd is expected. Harvard bids for a victory which can give it a tie with Columbia for second place in the league standing. Dartmouth comes to Cambridge fresh from an outstanding triumph over Yale, 35 to 25, in a winter carnival game Saturday. The Harvard band will be in attendance.

Coach Wesley Fesler of the Harvard team saw the Dartmouth-Yale game at Hanover and came away with the impression that Dartmouth had one of its best basketball teams. Particularly was he impressed with the play of Bill Thomas, Dartmouth junior, last year considered one of the outstanding forwards of the league. Thomas not only kept Larry Kelley in check in the Yale game but he also piled up 16 points or almost half the Dartmouth team total. John Dingle, the center, was another impressive Dartmouth player and both are expected to give Harvard plenty of trouble.

Harvard has beaten Cornell twice, won from Princeton at Princeton, and lost a home-and-home series to Pennsylvania, a team that has been unbeaten in six starts. Harvard's last home game was a thriller, and the strong Pennsylvania team being pressed to the very last minute of play to win from the Crimson, 38-36.

Harvard plans no changes in its lineup. George Lowman, the leading scorer of the Eastern League, and Lewis McGowan, a fine play maker, will be in the forward positions. Capt. Bill Gray will be at center and the defense will be composed of Leavitt White and Vernon Struck. This quintet represents the best five Harvard has put on the court in years.

This basketball game will be the first of two league contests to be played Cambridge this week. On Saturday Harvard meets Princeton in another league game and this game will be the feature of a double-header, the Harvard freshmen opposing St. George's School in the preliminary game.

Providence Schedule

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9 (AP)—A dozen home games are listed for the Providence College baseball team, according to the 23-game schedule released today. The schedule: April 10—Assumption College; 14—St. John's University, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; 15—Stroudsburg at Stroudsburg; 16—Villanova, at Villanova; 17—Long Island University at Brooklyn; 23—Dartmouth; 24—Stroudsburg; 26—Yale at New Haven; 30—City College of New York. May 1—R. I. State at Kingston, R. I.; 5—Tufts; 8—Brown; 9—St. John's University; 12—Boston College at Boston; 13—Villanova at Providence; 15—Brown; 18—Springfield at Springfield; 22—Holy Cross at Worcester; 29—Holy Cross; 31—R. I. State. June 2—Long Island University; 5—Boston College; 10—Boston College.

Record Holdout Period Includes Local Athletes

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps never before in the history of major league baseball have salary "holdouts" been so prominent. In the past, the practice was generally confined to established stars, but now even the greenest rookie may put up a cross-country yell for more money or "I'll quit baseball."

It seems an impossibility to engage club officials in conversation on this all-important question. Bob Quinn of the Bees and Eddie Collins of the Red Sox refuse to ponder the possible reasons for the large number of 1937 holdouts, but you can hardly blame them. It is a fact that both are listening to salary squawks from their hired athletes, and are concerned only with a method by which they can satisfy these players, and not with the reason they are not satisfied.

Feller's Contract

However, much of the blame for this year's record holdout business is placed in the lap of the Cleveland Indians for signing their young pitching sensation, Bob Feller, to a $10,000 contract early in the Hot Stove League season. With increased attendance throughout both the National and American leagues last year, and the word "prosperity" written in practically every front-office ledger, club owners feared they would have their hands full. They heard, in the distance, a demand by players for a return to the lavish salary standards of 1929.

And young Feller's $10,000 contract, an all-time high for rookies, may have been the spark that set off these fireworks.

The Cleveland club hardly can be blamed for offering Feller that figure with his drawing power and pitching finesse. Bob will undoubtedly bring that money through the gate before the 1937 campaign is a month old. He would be cheap at twice that figure. But rival club owners would have saved a few verbal bouquets for the Indians if they had withheld announcement of the signing until just before the contract deadline.

Balking List

Neither Bob Quinn nor Eddie Collins consider a player a holdout until he has failed to report at training camp, therefore little concern is centered on the local men who are on the current balking list. In fact, a majority of the players who are squawking are not considered regulars in the 1937 outlook.

"I have never had real serious trouble with holdouts in the past," remarked Bob Quinn recently. "Occasionally I hear a demand for more money, and accede to this demand; but more often I just notify the unsatisfied gentleman that the figure is what I believe a fair one, and that he'd better accept before it's too late.

"Most of this holdout talk is just so much publicity," continued the Bees' general manager. "Major league clubs do not discuss salary terms with the press, and when a scribe comes out with a holdout story, he generally makes a wild guess at figures and more often than not is miles away from the correct ones.

Right to Dicker

"However, there isn't any reason for calling a player a holdout until he fails to report with the rest of the gang at spring training camp. A man has the right to dicker for a larger pay check, if it is deserving, but unless he stays away from camp he isn't an official holdout."

Diamond dust . . . Bob Quinn has received Johnny Babich's signed contract . . . A pitching comeback by Johnny might elevate the Bees to a first division contender . . . Quinn and Collins returned to Boston yesterday after attending the annual dinner of the New York scribes, which was a success, as usual . . . A trade involving Johnny Kroner, utility infielder of the Red Sox, may be announced at any moment.

The New York Yankee holdout list includes the following names: Joe Di Maggio and Jake Powell, outfielders; Vernon Gomez, Monte Pearson and Vito Tamulis, pitchers, and Infielder Lou Gehrig . . . The Bees officially depart for St. Petersburg two weeks from today . . . The Yankees paid Gehrig $31,000 to play first base in 1936, which figures better than $180 a day.

Springfield Player And Coach Under Fire

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9 (AP)—Maurice Podoloff, president of the International - American Hockey League, announced last night he had suspended Irvine Frew, captain of the Springfield Indians, for one game and had fined Coach George Boucher, $100.

Podoloff said Boucher was fined for sending the balance of his team to the penalty box to join four Springfield players sent there for rules infractions.

The league president asserted if he is called upon to take any further disciplinary action against Frew, the Springfield captain will be suspended for the rest of the season.

Three Yankees Sign

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The ranks of the New York Yankee holdouts were broken yesterday when Outfielder George Selkirk, Infielder Tony Lazzeri and Catcher Joe Glenn signed 1937 contracts. Lazzeri agreed to a compromise proposed by Col. Jacob Ruppert last Friday, and Glenn was no holdout, but Selkirk had voiced dissatisfaction with his original contract. He was pacified by Business Manager Ed Barrow. Terms of the contracts were not announced.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Karl Schafer, Austria, won men's Olympic figure skating title at Lake Placid.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

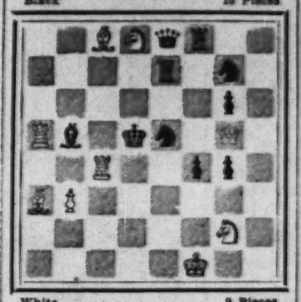
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 9, 1937

Problem No. 1903

By Kenneth S. Hoyard and Brian Harley

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(The London Observer, Aug. 9, 1925. The Schor Theme: The key move piece unpins a black piece and self-pins itself. Then the unpinned man in turn unpins the key piece, allowing it to give mate.)

Problem No. 1904

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 14 Pieces

White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(The London Observer, April 25, 1926. Nowotny interference threat with combined lateral and diagonal Plachutta. Space does not permit detailed explanations of these themes.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1901.	Q-R4	
No. 1902.	1. Q-QKt	Kt-Kt6
	2. QxPch	
	1. ———	B-B7, B-B3, P-Q4
	2. Q-Kt4	
	1. ———	KxP
	2. Q-Kt6	
	1.	threatens
	2. QxPch	

Note the model mates.

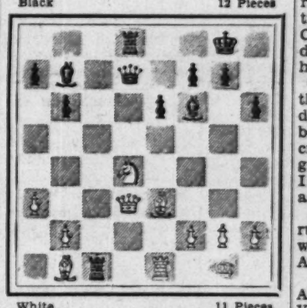
End-Game No. 342. Black wins: 1 . . . KtxP (Black); 2 KxKt, BxPch; 3 K-B2 (ExB, Q-B4ch), P-KB3; 4 B-KKt, P-KKt4; 5 BxP, PxB; 6 RxP, Q-K3; 7 Q-Q3, B-B5; 8 R-R, BxR; 9 KtxB, Q-B3ch; 10 B-B3, B-B4; 11 KtxP, Q-KKt3 and wins.

End-Game

Perhaps some readers will think the position below too easy, but Winter, playing black against Tylor, overlooked the forced mate! From the Hastings tournament of 1933.

End-Game No. 343

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in four

Alekhine almost lost a very pretty game to the Austrian Eliskases at Hastings. After initiating a magnificent combination, Eliskases failed to see the forced win, and elected to draw by perpetual check, being material behind.

Dutch Defense

Eliskases White	Alekhine Black	Eliskases White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-KB4	18 B-Q2	Kt-QB3
2 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	19 B-Kt5	Kt-Kt5(b)
3 B-Kt2	P-K3	20 Q-Kt3	Kt-Q6
4 KKt-R3	P-B4	21 Q-R6	BxKt
5 P-Q5	P-K4	22 PxB	B-Kt5
6 Kt-B3	P-Q3	23 BxKtch	RxB
7 P-K4	B-K2	24 B-Q5	RxQ
8 P-B4	Kt-Kt5	25 P-KTch	K-Kt2
9 PxKP	KtxKP	26 P-K3(c)	Kt(Q6)-B8ch
10 Castles	Castles	27 K-Kt2	Kt-K6
11 Kt-B4	PxP	28 Q-KTch(c)	K-R
12 BxP	B-Kt3	29 Q-KRch	K-Kt2
13 Q-K	Q-Kt3	30 Q-KTch	
14 P-KR3	B-Q2	Drawn by perpetual check	
15 Kt-K5 / RxRch			
16 QxR / Kt-B3			
17 Q-K2	P-KKt3(a)		

(a) White threatens KtxKtP, followed by Q-R5.

(b) If 19 . . . KtxKt; 20 PxKt, BxP; 21 B-Q5, BxB; 22 KtxB, Q-Q; 23 B-B3, White has a strong attack, with good winning chances.

(c) Probably in time trouble, White fails to see the winning line. After 28 Q-KTch, K-B3; 29 B-K6, Black has no adequate defense.

Fine also had his narrow escape at Hastings. In the game below he found himself in a variation which has been analyzed in Russia recently. Faced with the loss of two pieces for the exchange, he was gradually able to build up a winning attack with a sacrifice of a piece.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Feigin White	Fine Black	Feigin White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 B-Kt2	B-K3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 P-Q5	CastlesQR
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 PxB	PxP
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	18 K-Kt4(a)	QxBP
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	19 BxKt	P-R4ch
6 QxB	Kt-K5	20 K-R3	P-KKt4
7 Q-B2	Kt-QB3	21 BxPch	K-Kt
8 P-K3	P-K4	22 Kt-B3	P-Kt5ch
9 PxQP	QxP	23 BxP	PxBch
10 B-B4	Q-R4ch	24 KxP	QxPch
11 P-QKt4	KtxKtP	25 K-B5	R-R4ch
12 QxKt	Kt-B7ch	26 K-B6	R-KBch
13 K-K2	Q-K8ch	27 K-K6	Q-Kt4ch
14 K-B3	KtxR	Resigns	

(a) 18 K-Kt3, according to Alekhine, ultimately results in White's favor.

New Track Star Is Busy Athlete In Indoor Meets

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Jimmy Herbert, the 22-year-old boy who established himself as the outstanding newcomer of the indoor track season by winning the Columbus 500 meters at the Columbus Council games here, the Prout 600 yards at Boston and the classic Millrose 600 last Saturday, also can qualify as one of the season's busiest athletes.

Two days after his conquest in the Millrose meet he was back on the job at 8 a. m. as porter at the New York Curb Exchange. When his work was finished in mid-afternoon he took the subway uptown for a workout under Emil von Elling, New York University coach, and in the evening he came as far back as Washington Square to register for his second semester at N. Y. U.

As a freshman he's not eligible to represent the university in competition so he wears the colors of the Curb Exchange A. A. He credits his development to the N. Y. U. coach, however.

"I would say my improvement this winter is the result of steady development under Mr. von Elling, better knowledge of pace and increased confidence," he said. "And I guess I've got my full strength now. I weigh 154 pounds and I can stand all of it, for I'm six feet tall."

Herbert, born in Harlem, started running at Stuyvesant High School, where he won the Public School Athletic League quarter-mile title.

Like two other noted track stars, Archie San Romani and George Varoff, Herbert is a musician in what spare time he has.

"I'm a trumpeter or cornetist, whatever is needed," he said. "I play in bands to make some extra money, but I can't make a habit of it. It keeps me up too late at night."

Pidcock Individual Scoring Ace In Three-I Hockey League Race

Paul Pidcock, star wing on the McGill University hockey team, has increased his individual scoring lead in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League to nine points over his teammate, Clayton Crosby. Pidcock has 12 goals and 13 assists to his credit for a point total of 25. Crosby is credited with 10 goals and six assists for 16 points.

The Canadian players continue to dominate the individual scoring list, with 10 leading the field. Harvard's captain, George Ford, is the nearest American rival with 10 points. Ford is credited with three goals and seven assists.

Johnny Mechem, Crimson star, is the next American player with four goals and three assists for a point total of seven. He is followed closely by Teammates George Roberts and Ed Cutter, who are credited with six points.

The McGill team has scored a total of 57 goals in seven league contests, an average of a fraction over eight points a game. They have held their opponents to 10 goals.

Toronto comes next with 39 goals in seven games and 18 scored against them. Harvard, with four games played, has scored 27 goals and has been scored against 10 times. Fourteen of the Crimson's goals came last Saturday morning against Dartmouth at Hanover. The individual scorers:

Name and College	Gls	Assts	Pts
Pidock, McGill	12	13	25
Crosby, McGill	10	6	16
Munro, Queen's	9	6	15
Crutchfield, McGill	4	9	13
McConnell, McGill	6	7	13
Fullerton, Toronto	9	3	12
Laub, McGill	7	4	11
Sweeney, Toronto	7	3	10
Morrison, Toronto	7	3	10
Duff, McGill	6	4	10
Ford, Harvard	3	7	10
McClelland, Toronto	5	4	9
Gagne, Montreal	5	3	8
Elie, McGill	2	5	7
Catlin, Queen's	4	3	7
Mechem, Harvard	4	3	7
Valiquette, Toronto	5	1	6
Poupore, Queen's	4	2	6
Roberts, Harvard	2	4	6
Cutter, Harvard	4	2	6
Ripley, Toronto	2	3	5
Costello, Dartmouth	5	0	5
Harding, Harvard	5	0	5
Rey, Toronto	2	2	4
Dickison, McGill	4	0	4
Hepburn, Queen's	3	1	4
Stollery, Queen's	3	1	4
Childs, Yale	3	1	4
D. Humphrey, Yale	3	1	4
W. Moore, Yale	3	1	4
Armand, Montreal	3	1	4
J. Grignon, Montreal	3	1	4
Mather, Dartmouth	1	3	4
Foster, Dartmouth	1	3	4
Pope, Harvard	3	1	4
Meikeljohn, McGill	2	1	3
Walker, McGill	2	1	3
Kenty, Queen's	2	1	3
Woodhull, Princeton	1	2	3
Gernier, Montreal	2	1	3
Mignault, Montreal	1	2	3
Leger, Montreal	1	2	3
Ecker, Harvard	2	1	3
Charles, Toronto	2	1	3
Carver, Queen's	2	1	3
Guy, Queen's	2	1	3
G. Humphrey, Yale	2	1	3
Badger, Yale	1	2	3
Gagrin, Yale	2	1	3
Barnicle, Princeton	2	1	3
Stonington, Princeton	1	2	3
LeCavalier, Montreal	2	1	3
Ouimet, Montreal	2	1	3
Patrick, Harvard	1	2	3
Walsh, Dartmouth	1	2	3
Driscoll, Toronto	0	1	1
McGinnis, Queen's	1	0	1
MacKay, McGill	1	0	1
Hunter, Queen's	0	1	1
Bulkley, Yale	0	1	1
Platt, Yale	0	1	1
Covey, Princeton	1	0	1
Miller, Princeton	1	0	1
Moore, Princeton	0	1	1
Fraker, Princeton	0	1	1
Cook, Princeton	1	0	1
Barrett, Princeton	1	0	1
Burke, Princeton	0	1	1
Delormier, Montreal	1	0	1
Allen, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Feeley, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Emerson, Harvard	0	1	1
Hicks, Harvard	0	1	1
Carr, Harvard	1	0	1
Allen, Harvard	1	0	1

Amusements

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James Melton—"Sing Me a Love Song"

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Ronald Colman

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Simone Simon—"Girls' Dormitory"

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

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Parents—Teachers Students

Courtesy of the Eaglebrook School for Young Boys, Deerfield, Mass.

The Radio Club Is An Organization Full of Adventure

Hobby Clubs of one sort and another are proving an effectual means of teaching children to be resourceful in using their leisure time. The Radio Club in many a school is one of the most popular groups. Boys and girls find unfailing interest in making their own receiving sets, and of course in the process they really learn something of physics as well as how to turn out a good looking shop job. We know of schools that have used a corner of the manual training shop for a radio club, and have by means of cast-off sets got along for equipment with almost no extra financial outlay.

Are Your Letters All Cut to One Pattern?

Easy to Get Into Epistolary Ruts—But Each Reader Is Different

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Too many of us," said an executive of a large wholesale house recently, "spend our dictation periods writing letters to ourselves.

"We write collection letters that would cause us to pay the bill. We write adjustment letters that would make us, with our specialized knowledge, realize that the company has been more than fair. We forget that in most cases our letters are going to people who haven't our background, to people who aren't accustomed to thinking in the words we use so familiarly, to people who aren't necessarily moved by the same ideas and appeals that move us.

"The remedy, it seems to me, is for us to think more of the fellow we are addressing. If we watch for clues as we read his letter, we will find that ordinarily we can visualize him rather clearly. It then becomes a relatively simple matter for us to shape our message into about the form we would use were we to present it orally. There can be no question about the greater effectiveness of such a letter."

Each Letter An Individual Problem

Much can be said in defense of the men who turn out the everyday "bread-and-butter" letters of business—the letters that are so often criticized as impersonal and machine made. These men work under pressure. They handle the same situations over and over. They see the same questions raised time and again. It is hard for them to keep a fresh point of view, and to look upon each letter as an individual problem.

Some correspondents do manage to keep this fresh point of view, however, and in accepting each letter situation as a challenge, in striving to visualize each reader and to write directly to him, they keep themselves and their letters alive and human.

The following letter illustrates the type of work turned out by these men who spice their letters with thought. The man addressed, a small-town Kansas grocer, was not listed in any of the rating services and he had written, rather indignantly, that he was "not in the habit of giving out private information" about his personal affairs. He may, of course, be merely a poor credit risk. On the other hand, he may be acting in entirely good faith, and simply be unacquainted with credit procedure.

In reading the letter one notices first the conciliatory opening section, and next the informal presentation of the problem. In the third section the writer thoughtfully offers a compromise arrangement—a plan whereby his reader can "save face." In the final paragraph, he tactfully reminds the reader of the only alternative to complying with the request.

Dear Mr. Henry:

If we could sit down together this morning and talk matters over, I believe we would find that, after all, we see pretty much eye-to-eye on this matter of credit. And being reasonable men, there is no good reason why we can't clear up these points equally well by letter.

I understand how you feel about giving out information about your business; it is a common-sense way for you to feel.

But for a moment, let us look at it this way, Mr. Henry. You have invited us to take part in a joint enterprise with you. You've said, in effect:

> Gentlemen, there's a market here for your products. Put them on my shelves and they will sell. I will push them for you if you will send them along to me, and I'll remit promptly at the end of the month.

The plan sounds good. We are anxious to enter into this little partnership with you, for we have hundreds of such working arrangements now. Unfortunately, though, our usual sources of information do not happen to have any facts about you, and as matters now stand, all we know about you is that you are in business in ——, Kan. As a business man you will readily understand our wanting to know something about you before we commit ourselves. And if our position were reversed—if we had written to you asking that you send us goods on credit, I believe you would feel just as we do in the present instance.

So that is why we sent you the inquiry—this situation comes up so frequently that for the convenience of our customers we have had the form printed. If, instead of filling out the blank, you would prefer merely to write on the bottom of this sheet the names of some of the firms from whom you buy, that will be perfectly satisfactory with us. It will enable us to get the usual credit investigation under way.

In the meantime, if you are in a hurry for the goods and prefer not to wait until we can establish your credit, perhaps you would like this first order sent to you on a C. O. D. basis. If you care to forward a deposit of $25, shipment will be made promptly.

Yours very truly,

A Letter Sent to Chain Store Head Would Be Different

To city grocers, to firms of any size, this letter would undoubtedly be unsuitable. But it was not written to them. It was sent to a man in rural Kansas—a man whose pride had been hurt; a man who felt that an unreasonable request had been made of him.

LOUIS W. McKELVEY

Globe

At a Youth Hostel in Germany

These young German girls, in the course of a camping tour, are enjoying the hospitality of one of the youth hostels, or "Jugendherberge," as they would call them, which so conveniently dot their beautiful countryside. It was in Germany, indeed, that the youth hostel movement was begun, back in 1911, by Richard Schirrmann, a school teacher in Westfalen. Today thousands of hostels are scattered throughout Europe and the British Isles, and the movement is gaining nold in the United States. To young people who, with rucksacks on their backs, are seeking the joys of outdoor life, either afoot or on cycles, alone or in groups, these hostels afford wholesome lodgings at minimum expense.

Writing Through Reading

XI—Studying to Achieve Universal Appeal

By Bertha White Smith
Former Editor of The Writer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is obvious," Goethe once wrote to Carlyle, "that the efforts of the best poets and aesthetic writers of all nations have now for some time been directed toward what is universal in humanity. In each special field, whether in history, mythology, or fiction, more or less arbitrarily conceived, one sees the traits which are universal always more clearly revealed and illumining what is merely national and personal.

"A genuine, universal tolerance," Goethe continued, "is most surely attained if we do not quarrel with the peculiar characteristics of individual men and races, but only hold fast the conviction that what is truly excellent is distinguished by its belonging to all mankind."

In the years since the universal message of Goethe's masterpiece, "Faust," has been made available through translation in many languages, the world has come more and more to appreciate the truth of these words of the great German who has written for all mankind.

Following soon after the career of Goethe, in the neighboring country across the Baltic, came another man of vision who, perhaps more than any other one person, has done more to spread the message of universal literature to all people. Alfred Bernard Nobel, of Stockholm, Sweden, established the far-famed Nobel Prize Award in Literature. This award, made annually to the person who "shall have produced in the field of literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency," has done much to arouse popular interest in international literature and in writers of every nationality.

To Selma Lagerlöf, first woman winner of the Nobel Prize, the award was given because of "the noble idealism, the wealth of fancy, and the spiritual quality that characterize her works."

Selma Lagerlöf's First Novel

Her first novel, "The Story of Gösta Berling," written nearly a half-century ago, is still the most popular novel in Sweden. It has been translated into many languages, has been dramatized, and Greta Garbo appeared in the first film of the story. Velma Swanson Howard prepared the widely-read English translation of this book.

The following quotation is chosen as an example of the author's qualities which were cited in the award. Selma Lagerlöf tells how "The Story of Gösta Berling" was in search of an author:

"Finally the story came to an old place called Mårbacka. It was a little homestead, with low buildings overshadowed by giant trees. At one time it had been a parsonage, and it was as if this had set a certain stamp upon the place which it could not lose. They seemed to have a greater love for books and reading there than elsewhere, and a certain air of restfulness and peace always pervaded it. There rushing with duties and bickering with servants were never met with, nor was hatred or dissension given houseroom, either. One who happened to be a guest there was not allowed to take life too seriously, but had to feel that his first duty was to be lighthearted and believe that for one and all who lived on this estate our Lord managed everything for the best."

It is said that Selma Lagerlöf is known by more people than any other Scandinavian author except Hans Christian Andersen. An excellent guide to further study of this international author is the brief biography written recently by Hanna Astrup Larsen.

If You Are Interested In Writing for Young People

Every writer for young people especially, will profit from study of "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils," a fairy tale beloved by both children and grown-ups, together with its successor, "The Further Adventures of Nils." In the latter book Selma Lagerlöf tells how she had to revisit her old home in order to find inspiration for her task of describing Sweden for school children. (The home, by the way, is the "Mårbacka" made famous in her charming autobiography by that title.) In the chapter "A Little Homestead," in "The Further Adventures of Nils," we are given this description:

"Life had been beautiful in this place. They had had weeks of work broken by many holiday festivities. They had toiled hard all day, but at evening they had gathered around the lamp and read Tegner and Runeberg, Fru Lenngren and Mamselle Bremer. They had cultivated grain, but also roses and jasmine. They had spun flax, but had sung folk songs as they spun. They had worked hard at their history and grammar, but they had also played theater and written verses. They had stood at the kitchen stove and prepared food, but had learned also to play the flute and guitar, the violin and piano. They had planted cabbages and turnips, peas and beans in one garden, but they had another full of apples and pears and all kinds of berries. They had lived by themselves, and this was why so many stories and legends were stowed away in their memories. They had worn homespun clothes, but they had also been able to lead carefree and independent lives. Nowhere in the world do they know how to get so much out of life as they did in one of these little homesteads in my childhood."

Hauntingly lovely writing is in all Selma Lagerlöf's work. We are especially fortunate that the essence of it appears in so many translations.

To Romain Rolland, of France, the Nobel Prize was awarded "as homage to the exalted idealism in his authorship, and also to the sympathy and truth with which he has drawn different types of people."

Gilbert Cannan, the English translator of his epic novel, "Jean-Christophe," says in the Preface to this "history of the development of a musician of genius, portraying his unswerving honesty, integrity and sincerity":

"Rolland has said that he has always conceived and thought of the book as a river. The river is explored as though it were absolutely uncharted. . . To leave M. Rolland's simile of the river, and to take another, the book has seemed to me like a mighty bridge leading from the world of ideas of the nineteenth century to the world of ideas of the twentieth."

Study the Following For Details

You will be repaid by study of the style of Rolland's unique novel, not only for examples of "the sympathy and truth with which he has drawn different types of people," but for his other rare descriptive qualities.

Consider, for instance, the details of this description in the chapter entitled "The New Dawn":

"The air, the sea, the earth: the brilliant symphony played by the sun's orchestra. And with what innate art does Italy know how to use that orchestra! Other people paint from Nature; the Italians collaborate with her: they paint the sunlight. The music of color. All is music, everything sings. A wall by the roadside, red, fissured with gold: above it, two cypress-trees with their tufted crests; and all around the eager blue of the sky. A marble staircase, white, steep, narrow, climbing between pink walls against the blue front of a church. Any one of the many colored houses, apricot, lemon, cedrate, shining among the olive-trees has the effect of a marvelous ripe fruit among the leaves."

And Note His Characterization

There follows this typically sympathetic bit of characterization: "Christophe had no thought of anything. He was in a state of beatific delight, and only left it to share his joy with those he met; his boatman, an old fisherman, with quick eyes all wrinkled around, who wore a red cap like that of a Venetian senator; —his only fellow-boarder, a Milanese who ate Macaroni, and rolled his eyes like Othello; fierce black eyes filled with a furious hatred;—an apathetic, sleepy man:—the waiter in the restaurant, who when he carried a tray, bent his neck, and twisted his arms and his body like an angel of Bernini;—the little Saint Joan, with shy, winking eyes, who begged on the road, and offered the passers-by an orange on a green branch. He would hail the carriage-drivers, sitting huddled on their seats, who every now and then would, in a nasal, droning, throaty voice, intone the thousand and one couplete. He was amazed to find himself humming Cavalleria Rusticana. He had entirely forgotten the end of his journey."

Great Translating As Well

This, I feel, is great writing; and it is great translating, as well, to capture the very essence of thought so that it is just as effective in English as in the original language. You find it not only in the work of other winners of the Nobel Prize, but in many translations to be found in collections in your own public library. Among the most interesting collections on near-by shelves are "Great Short Novels of the World," edited by Barrett H. Clark, containing complete tales from the literature of all periods and countries; "Great Travel Stories of all Nations," edited by Elizabeth D'Oyley; "Little French Masterpieces," translated by G. B. Ives; and "Norway's Best Stories," edited by H. A. Larsen.

You will learn much from these, as well as similar collections, if while you read you will watch for "the traits which are universal illumining what is merely national and personal."

There is one more article in this series on improving one's writing through reading. All have appeared on Tuesdays and the final one will be published next week.

'An Eagle Feather!'

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker once had a talk with Jane Addams. Do you remember Browning's poem:

> Ah, did you once see Shelley plain,
> And did he stop and speak to you,
> And did you speak to him again?
> How strange it seems and new!

Remember that the poem goes on to say how the poet was crossing a moor and picked up an eagle's feather—and how after that all else was forgotten? It was Browning's way of saying what it meant to have seen and spoken to Shelley. What a priceless experience it must have been. And what a precious memory our first speaker has in having seen and spoken with Jane Addams. We thank her for sharing it, don't we? How about other "eagle's feathers" of our experience? In crossing our moor we must have picked up one somewhere along the way. Let's bring it to the Round Table meeting.—Chairman.

* * *

Says She Learned a Lesson
Illinois

Dear Chairman:

For nearly two years I had the privilege of working for the World Correspondent, a little paper started by a Mail Bagger. With this paper I learned many things and also had the privilege of interviewing Jane Addams a few years ago. One vivid picture remains of that interview . . . It is of Miss Addams seated at one of the long tables in the coffee room at Hull House. She was opening her letters . . . stacks of them there seemed to be. She would nod and ask questions and speak to the secretary that hovered near and yet answer me and seem perfectly attentive. And then she laid down the letter she was in the act of opening. She had asked about the World Correspondent and had been told that its purpose was to promote peace. I cannot quote her exactly, but in effect she said, "Too many people work for peace in the same way that a man is temperate between drinks. . . . Work for peace is not the work of a day or a week or a month. . . ."

I remembered! She had given a lifetime for peace. I felt very small and inconsequential in the face of such meekness, and so I learned a lesson. The people who have accomplished great things in the eyes of the world are not great to themselves. They are meek in a way that makes you suddenly want to bow your head. (Miss) L. H.

* * *

Divulges a Secret
New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

I used to envy boys and their freedom. If they had a hankering after travel, they joined the navy, army or merchant marine. And they saw the world—while their sisters stayed home and became schooiteachers.

Well, I am at a state normal school learning to be a schoolteacher, but—and here's my secret—teaching and travel go together! We steal a march on our brothers, pick up our blackboard, and go right along to all those fascinating places with them. How? Uncle Sam—the very same uncle who is taking our brothers around the globe.

We may be sent by the Government to teach on Indian reservations, in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Panama, and Hawaii. Of, if we have a longing for farther hills, we can go under foreign missions and colleges to the Orient.

But first we have to get our degrees. And going after that is fun, too. We have a well-rounded program. Our first two years are the same as any liberal arts college and the last two are professional.

You think it easy to be an elementary schoolteacher? Just come to the fifth grade I happen to be observing in just now and listen to those bright 10-year-old boys tell you about electro-magnets, listen to them sending and receiving on the telegraph set they have rigged up. Easy? The teacher in charge confessed she had to read to keep up with them.

With visions of palm trees in the distance, we manage to have a grand time in our present ivy-covered halls. I am enjoying the co-operation and fun of the glee club. It is a thrill to put on such beautiful things as our Christmas pageant and our coming spring musical show. It is exciting to discover that you can draw—if you have to—when you just knew you couldn't even draw a circle. In short, it is wonderful to see yourself unfold.

Best wishes to the best newspaper.
(Miss) D. B.

* * *

Flashed Back a Smile
England

Dear Chairman:

Once more I should like to say thank you to all the contributors to the Youth Round Table.

When reading a recent letter in which the writer spoke of the desirability of breaking down racial barriers, I was reminded of an experience I had some months ago, which I should like to share with you all.

A group of English children one day had a little black boy sent into their midst. His arrival brought forth criticism and cries of "Blackie!" I noticed that the little boy gave no retort but just flashed back a smile at them all. During the free activities that followed, this little boy did not settle down to any work or play of his own, but wandered from group to group helping, wherever he could, by fetching things from the cupboards or water from the tap. This persistent desire to be of service was maintained and at the end of a week he had completely won the love of everyone in the group and never again did I hear the derisive cry of "Blackie!"

It seems to me that as we individually persist in our desire to serve and to express gratitude for service rendered, as did the child, we shall be doing much to promote unity among nations. Then it may be that we shall see life as one long Thanksgiving Day in which all racial differences will be put aside.

With best wishes to all Round Tablers.
(Miss) D. D.

* * *

Your Chairman is learning industrial economics, these days—and due to the news. Did it ever occur to you what a fine teacher the news can be IF you use it that way? When the recent crisis in England was going on, many of us studied up on the background and now we know more about constitutional monarchies and the theories of parliamentary government than before. We had to learn these things in order to understand some of the news articles of those anxious days. And the same with the past few weeks of the automobile strike in the United States. The papers and magazines at such times are full of editorials and background articles which make excellent "textbooks." Recently, for example, there have been articles on the British and Danish systems of industrial organization, articles on strikes as a means of forcing parley, and many other means of self-teaching. Round Tablers, we can use these news developments as pegs on which to hang some fine educational work, ourselves serving as both faculty and class. Let's don't miss these chances to be intelligent, well-informed thinkers. For instance, what about flood control? Should it be local or federal? Should it be the entire river basin or one branch, and how managed? The articles dealing with the recent flood have given us opportunity to enrich our understanding a hundred-weight, if we were on the job to do so. Just a thought—for after all this is the Education Page.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Essex County's Non-Stop School

Social Service Project in Great Industrial Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

England's County of Essex is trying an experiment. On Nov. 24 it opened, at Dagenham, a school that never stops. This does not mean that the scholar who enters the new school at 9 a. m. works on for a full 24 hours. His hours, as a matter of fact, are exactly the same as those worked by all the other scholars in all the other schools of Essex. The non-stop business has reference only to the number of years he may remain a scholar. In most schools in Essex, that number is confined to 9. 10, or possibly 11. In the new school, years may be added until they number four score and ten—more if desired.

The fact is that this particular corner of Essex County has been for a long time in sore need of some kind of social center. Into the eastern part of the county the straggling ends of London thrust themselves, and here the setting up of numerous industrial enterprises—there are at least 60 big chemical works, a huge motor-building factory, a paper mill, and many smaller concerns—has drawn together a population of middle-class people until it is said that the district represents the biggest housing estate in the world.

Pressing Need

In the hundred upon hundred small houses situated in the hundred upon hundred small and flatly uninteresting roads of Dagenham, live people who talk every dialect of the country; people who are utter strangers to one another. There are few shops, few entertainments, few social enterprises of any kind, and time hangs heavy, especially on the hands of the women, who are apt to become almost totally isolated and correspondingly unhappy.

So the education authorities have stepped in and, in a broad expanse of 17 acres, have established a College which is to draw together all the strangers—men, women and children—in what is really a splendid social service project. The college is not, of course, the first of its kind. There have been many such—of which the Village College at Sawston, Cambridgeshire, is an outstanding example. There are, too, many technical institutes with curricula and equipment easily rivalling the College in Essex.

The experimental part of the Essex venture lies first of all in the novel amalgamation of secondary school and technical institute, whereby a child of normal secondary school age and type may undertake, side by side with his normal school course, a form of higher education of a less academic character. Unhampered by final examinations, he may gain, while still at school, not merely an insight into the technical skill and manual dexterity required for certain processes of trade or industry, but a genuine interest in and understanding of the wider problems of trade and industry themselves.

It lies secondly in making it possible, when the age of 16 arrives and the child prepares to make that difficult change from school to wage-earning, that he may, in his free time, yet remain a scholar, keeping up the old friendships and traditions and loyalties.

Social Possibilities

This is the broad scheme of the College, but there are other and more intimate schemes which are destined, as they become known, to revolutionize the lives of the dwellers in the giant housing estate. Besides the non-academic courses—which are covered, roughly, under the headings of Art, Commerce, Domestic Science, Engineering and Natural Science—there are social activities. For the modest sum of one shilling a year, any student may become a member of the Students' Union. And here possibilities open endlessly.

The College is still new. So far Dagenham has mostly just looked with awe at the wide buildings and the wider playing-fields. It has not realized that inside that building is a theater which will seat a thousand or can, in a few moments be turned into a ballroom. It has not visited the cafeteria, nor heard about the gymnasium and the great swimming pool that are to be added presently. It has not grasped the fact that the playing-fields are really for iteelf, and not just for a specialized few who are "brainy" and so want to go to College. Nor has it understood that classes in voice-production and beauty-culture and the like are leading a sure and certain way to the forming of dramatic clubs and debating societies and all the rest of those pleasant things which spring up spontaneously when people get together and lose their shyness.

So far, only a handful of children have entered the secondary school grades of the College. Only 4000 grown-ups have enrolled their names for the activities of the over-16's—and this, the authorities say, is a mere flea-bite for Dagenham. In a few months time it will be interesting, they suggest, to visit the place for a second time.

PHYLLIS LOVELL

E. Marshall Smith

New Technical College at Dagenham, Essex, England

Radio Scripts on Local Civics

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes recently announced the appointment of Mrs. Janet van Loon to the script department of the Educational Radio Project of the Office of Education. Mrs. van Loon, the daughter-in-law of Hendrik Willem van Loon, will write a series of radio scripts on the functions of municipal government.

The first series will be written about some community, as yet to be announced, near New York city and will be produced over a local radio station. This series will be written wholly on an experimental basis and will be used as the model for another series of programs to be offered to local broadcasting units all over the country by the Radio Script Exchange of the Office of Education in co-operation with the Public Administration Clearing House of Chicago. The series offered to the general public will be prepared in skeleton form, in such a manner that local high schools or other community broadcasting units can write in essential information and make other adaptations concerning their own government.

"The primary purpose of educational broadcasts in local civics," Commissioner Studebaker said at the Office of Education today, "is to give the average citizen a better understanding of the workings of his city government."

Mrs. van Loon's appointement augments a staff of established script-writers already employed by the Educational Radio Script Exchange. The Exchange started last summer when a series of six scripts called, "Interviews With the Past" was offered to local radio stations, schools, CCC camps, colleges, civic organizations and other broadcasting units interested in educational broadcasting. The success of the exchange was instantaneous. More than 400 groups asked for the series.

The Office of Education decided to enlarge the exchange, so 53 other scripts, which have been listed in a catalogue, have been made available to more than 5000 educational and broadcasting organizations throughout the United States and Canada.

For Constitution Study

The spring school months will hold considerable preparation throughout the country for the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial celebration which officially opens September 17, 1937. The celebration continues through April 30, 1939. The purpose of this nation-wide event is "to create a quickening of interest in the Constitution and its essential relation to the history of the nation." For helpful suggestions communicate with the U. S. Sesquicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

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See
Saturday Education Page for advertising of Schools.

Malaga Falls to Fascists; Loyalist Resistance Ebbs

MALAGA, Spain (By Courier to Gibraltar), Feb. 9 (AP)—Fascist legions of Gen. Francisco Franco swept into Malaga today and occupied the last important seaport held by the Loyalist Government on the southern coast.

The surrender was said to be unconditional. No government authorities apparently remained to proclaim submission to the insurgents.

Much of the central part of the city had been sacked and burned.

Amid scenes of enthusiasm, 300 Rightists were released from prison.

Occupation was completed when insurgent columns from all directions converged in the Plaza de la Constitucion at 9:30 a. m. with all major resistance of the defenders cleaned up.

What remained of the Government's armed forces, pushed slowly by General Franco's legions squeezing in a semicircle on the coastal city, streamed back into Malaga as the insurgents advanced and melted into the crowds lining the sidewalks to greet the invaders with cries of "Arriba España"—"Up Spain!"

Last Stand

Principal opposition to the insurgents was offered by a few hundred Loyalists, who made a last stand behind a row of trees near the railway station at the city's entrance. Their action failed to deter the oncoming tide.

General Franco's men waited until all columns reached the city's suburbs. Then they advanced under the gray early morning skies toward the center of the city.

Socialists apparently attempted to lose themselves in the cheering throngs, hoping they would not be recognized as the men with clenched fists who opposed the Fascist advance. Their organization had practically disappeared in the last few days before the steam-roller action of the rebel army.

Leftists Captured

A number of Leftist leaders were captured last night by the Cruiser Almirante Cervera as they attempted to escape under cover of darkness in a ship which had held 800 Rightist prisoners. The prison ship, kept anchored in the harbor, was cleared of prisoners before the Leftists attempted their futile dash for liberty.

Insurgent columns, a unified army of fascist volunteers, foreign legionnaires and Spanish regulars, paved the way for the capture of Malaga with a sweeping operation completely encircling the seaport.

Insurgent warships blocked the coast, to cut off escape by sea.

Co-ordinated columns squeezed loyalist defenders of the city into a narrow area; the last exit was cut off when the insurgents Sunday closed a bottle-neck to the east of Malaga between precipitous mountains and the sea.

Fascist Western Front Headquarters received word before noon yesterday that the encirclement was complete and insurgents started a slow but steady advance into the city. Loyalist defenses crumbled rapidly as the Fascist legions appeared on the heights commanding the city.

Planes in Final Try

In a last effort to clear a way of escape, loyalist planes rose from the Malaga air base and attempted to bomb cruisers holding the harbor in their grip. The planes were driven off by fire from the cruiser Almirante Cervera and two gunboats.

As they moved toward their goal, insurgents took over police duties in the territory conquered, even to herding stray cattle, sheep and pigs found wandering about the countryside. The animals were rounded up into a huge pasture guarded by a squad of Moors.

Rightest refugees who slipped through the lines from Malaga said that the city's population was swollen by refugees to 400,000.

Casualties in the advance of the insurgent forces were believed to be only a few hundred, because minor villages and towns had been abandoned before the fascist tide swept in. Little serious fighting was reported in any of the districts outside the city.

Bill for One House Of Legislators In Maryland Written

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 8—A bill was being prepared today that would consolidate the two houses of the Maryland General Assembly into one house of 35 members, composed of one delegate from each of the 23 counties and two from each of the legislative districts in the city of Baltimore. Salaries of $1500 a year would be paid members, instead of the present $5 a day during legislative sessions.

The sponsor of the measure, Speaker Emanuel Gorfine, said he was offering the bill as a basis for discussion, and that suggestions for improvements would be readily received.

Meanwhile, members of the Senate Finance Committee, now holding sessions on the 1937-40 state budget, appeared resolved to grant Gov. Harry W. Nice's request for a restoration of 50 per cent of the pay cuts made in 1933 for state employees.

Some time ago, a $1,200,000 "cushion" fund was appropriated, to be administered by the Governor, the state comptroller, and the state treasurer, sitting together as the "Board of Public Works." Present sentiment in the Legislature is running against the continuation of such a blanket appropriation. It is felt that the budget passed by the Legislature should be final, and that requests for pay rises and for setting up new posts should be addressed to the legislative group and not to an independent body. Opposition, too, is expressed on the ground that increases were granted to high officials at a time when certain state institutions were forced to operate on curtailed budgets.

Madrid and Its 4 Months' Siege Ordeal

Loyalist Troops Seen Better Supplied With Warm Clothing and Shoes Than Insurgents; Protestants Welcomed to Spanish Capital, According to Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—Those who have been Spanish soldiers on the march and doing maneuvers understand the concern with which Gen. Francisco Franco's German supporters regard the deficient equipment now proving a severe handicap owing to the exposure of the men to conditions which they are not trained to meet.

Waterproof overcoats for instance have not been an item in the general accoutrement and the infantry has always marched, not in leather shoes, but in "alpargatas"—ropesoled canvas footwear. For all protection against heavy weather, the Basque soldier has a blanket with holes cut instead of sleeves.

That the government militia, being on the defensive and with supplies increasing daily, is in a much better condition to face the rigors of the weather is evident from the reports received. The men are warmly clad, suitably shod and for the first time in its history, the army is being equipped with waterproof coats.

Books in Trenches

The more optimistic state of mind in Madrid is reflected in the move to arrange for "teaching illiterates in the trenches," in the supply of books to the International Brigade and the care of the children of the men absent in the trenches.

On the other hand it is understood that desertions from rebel trenches have been more and more frequent.

Despite evacuation orders, repeated at intervals, the Madrid population is not leaving the city in large numbers. A Monitor correspondent discussed the reasons with a woman clerk of the American telephone company. She had herself remained at her post until the shells fell so frequently on the skyscraper office of the company that work became practically impossible.

It is interesting to learn that in the midst of a city of confiscated property there still stands the American skyscraper building under its original ownership. It is true that on every one of its main floors there is a committee of milita men controlling and supervising the work.

The correspondent's informant described in vivid terms the early attempts by these committees to establish equality, if not fraternity among the staff. This split up into two sections, pro-Franco and communist.

Clerical Inquiry

A party of English clergy, represenative of various non-Roman Catholic churches is investigating the charges that Madrid has become a "godless" city. They are receiving a safe conduct from the Spanish Government, a fact significant in itself and of a reassuring nature.

Whereas it is said that without exception the Roman Catholic churches of Madrid have been closed to worshipers, the various dissentient congregations are at full liberty to attend divine services. Protestant churches and chapels are open and indeed crammed with daily worshipers.

The authorities are doing their best to give the impression that the Protestant cult is not only welcome but that its spread would receive every encouragement from the authorities. This, one understands, is far from being the case in provinces where General Franco's men are in control.

The fact that the "Nationalists" or rebels often restore order where they conquer and demand respect for life and property among civilians, although they themselves are ruthless in carrying out the "cleaning up" of districts they enter, has won for them many new supporters.

By a Staff Artist

The Circle Tightens

Shaded Portions of the Map Show That Section of Spain Still in Loyalist Hands. The Arrow Shows the Point Cutting the Valencia Road Now Claimed to Have Been Taken by the Rebels, Along With Malaga, Southern Coastal Stronghold

Italy Seeks Racial Purity In New Empire of Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Fascist Government is now engaged in a campaign to ensure the racial purity of the Italian people in North Africa.

A law has been approved by the Fascist Cabinet making it a crime for Italians to marry natives of Italian East Africa. The absolute necessity, it is declared, of guaranteeing the defense of the race from the promiscuity to which it might be subjected in Italian East Africa in consequence of the demographic colonization that is being carried out on an increasingly vast scale makes it opportune to provide for penalties against the Italian citizen who enters into such a relationship.

This, it is added, is meant as a warning rather than as a punitive measure, because the Fascist Government relies absolutely upon the conscience, civic dignity, and the political maturity of the Italians living in the territories of the Empire.

The punishment laid down in the law is imprisonment for a period ranging between one and five years. In commenting upon this measure the Fascist press makes it clear that the new law is directed only against irregular unions. There is no reference in the law to marriages between whites and natives not only because such legitimate unions were rare but also because in regard to matrimonial matters the Italian State, as a signatory of the Lateran Treaty, accepted the law of the Roman Catholic Church.

Vatican's Anxiety

One leading Fascist newspaper, however, stated editorially that certainly the Vatican was not less anxious than the Fascist Government to preserve in "white" Roman Catholics their "original spirit which can never be that of the blacks." It was even hinted that, if necessary, repressive measures would be taken against mixed marriages either by the state and Fascist party against officials and holders of the party ticket, or by the police.

An article illuminating the Fascist Government's policy concerning the purity of the Italian race has been written by Alessandro Lessona, the Minister for the Colonies, in the Turin Stampa. This problem, Signor Lessona holds, is of the greatest social importance, and a timely solution should be found. He is evidently impressed by the statement made to him by an Italian missionary that in Eritrea, Italy's oldest African colony, which adjoins Ethiopia, there were over 1000 half-castes out of a total Italian white population of less than 3500.

Signor Lessona refers to the reports on the problem of half-castes submitted in 1923 to the Brussels International Colonial Institute by the Dutch, French, Belgian and Portuguese delegates. The general tendency of half-castes has hitherto been neither to be raised to the European status of the father, or to be reabsorbed in the native population.

The creation of a special class of half-castes "with fixed characteristics" which had been looked upon by some people as a useful link, was impracticable, Signor Lessona concluded. There was universal agreement that a half-caste population represented a painful sore; it was a nursery of unhappy beings who had no proper place and were a trouble to both races, a source of restlessness and an element of weakness in the colonial structure.

Signor Lessona concluded his article by saying that the near future would inevitably bring with it a flourishing family colonization in Italian East Africa on the vast scale rendered possible by Italy's exuberant population, by the old traditions of health, solidarity and fecundity which characterized Italian families, and by the favorable conditions that were being created for the settlers. This future, Signor Lessona said, would not be compromised.

Madrid Becomes Factory Center For Munitions

MADRID, Feb. 9 (AP)—Madrid, formerly a non-industrial city, today has become the most active center for manufacturing munitions and other war supplies in socialist-dominated areas of Spain.

The Madrid Government at the beginning of the civil war, confiscated all factories considered abandoned by their proprietors, and ordered its technicians and workers to use them to manufacture war supplies.

Now 50 metallurgical plants employing 5000 workers are turning out materials necessary for the defense of Madrid.

Lorenzo Iniguez, delegate of the Madrid war industries, announced in the newspaper El Sol that copper-phosphate, the most valuable material for present needs, is being manufactured in the besieged capital.

"The will to win has enabled us to overcome great difficulties," Señor Iniguez said. "We are proud to state that our technicians have contributed certain inventions which are most useful to the war industries. Five thousand men have been working 18 hours daily in our shops, and none asked extra wages."

Authorities said they expected further to decrease the civil population of Madrid next month, sending from 10,000 to 12,000 daily to the eastern provinces. Officials said they hoped to move 250,000 from the city in small groups.

Over 450,000 already have been evacuated, according to official figures, but approximately 400,000 have swarmed into the capital from Guadalajara, Ciudad Real, and other towns.

Liquor and Tobacco Tax Record Advances

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Treasury figures indicated today that more liquor and more cigarettes were used in the United States in 1936 than the previous year.

Taxes were paid on 114,887,916 gallons of domestic liquor in 1936, compared with 90,618,171 gallons in 1935, and on 14,713,257 gallons of imported spirits, against 7,222,909 in the previous year. Beer and other fermented malt liquors increased from 45,207,080 barrels in 1935 to 53,197,820 in 1936.

Stamp-tax sales indicated the country smoked 153,166,336,093 cigarettes last year, compared with 134,607,741,257 in 1935.

Madrid's Food Supply Depends On Transport Gate to the West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Because Spain's pasture lands are in rebel hands, Madrid's 1,500,000 inhabitants are going short of milk and meat.

Spain's main stock-breeding areas lie to the east of Madrid, in territory held by Gen. Francisco Franco. To the west, on the other hand, are the government regions, which produce large quantities of wheat, rice, vegetables, and fruit. So Madrid should continue to receive regular supplies of flour, olive oil, vegetables and fruit—provided transport does not fail.

This question of transport constitutes one of the gravest problems for the Spanish Government, the League's health mission to Spain recently reported here. It constitutes one of the strongest reasons for the decision to evacuate Madrid's civilian population as fast as transport facilities permit.

Queues Outside Food Shops

Food arrivals, the mission states, are irregular. Long queues can always be seen outside food shops. Yet a market visited displayed much activity and large quantities of potatoes, vegetables and, of course, oranges. The "comforting impression" gained by the visitor as soon as he arrives in Madrid is that the capital is "in no way suffering from famine."

Until recently, however, the sale of food was not controlled. There was waste. On Jan. 5, therefore, a rationing system was introduced. Now there are family ration cards and cards for people eating in restaurants.

The city's potato requirements can be almost completely met from the provinces of Madrid and Toledo, which can supply 6000 metric tons a month until April. It is also hoped to import 20-ton truck loads from the Netherlands. But the importation of foodstuffs immediately raises the problem of transport.

Vegetables and Fruit Available

As for fresh vegetables and fruit, plentiful supplies have always been provided by the suburbs and to some extent by Valencia and Murcia.

Meat, on the other hand, constitutes one of the most difficult problems. Present arrivals hardly feed the army, and so there has been practically no meat for civilians. This lack has been partly offset by fish and sardines. The Government hopes to import frozen meat from Yugoslavia and Argentina—if transport allows.

The Madrid district produces large quantities of sugar beet, as do the other provinces, and this year's crop might yield 45,000-50,000 metric tons of sugar. Madrid itself still boasts a sugar factory able to manufacture such a quantity. Coal, already very scarce, is being carefully husbanded to enable the factory to start work as soon as the sugar beets have been brought in.

Bread Sale Unrestricted

Condensed milk is rapidly taking the place of fresh milk. There is a large condensed-milk factory in Santander, from which it is hoped to send in supplies by sea. Swiss and Russian supplies have already reached Spain.

At no time has there been a shortage of bread in Madrid. The sale of bread will remain free and the municipal authorities do not anticipate any scarcity, although there is a shortage in Barcelona and other parts of Spain.

Madrid's normal consumption of coal has been more than halved, by suspending the production of lighting gas, forbidding the heating of dwellings and reducing the use of electric light. In spite of these severe restrictions the entire coal reserves have been used up. There are large supplies of coal in the province of Ciudad Real, but no transport to bring it to the capital.

More Lorries Needed

Railway communications between Madrid and the rest of the country have been completely suspended. To keep up supplies over the roads still communicating with the capital, the number of motor lorries is quite inadequate.

Summing up Madrid's food situation the League mission states: "The position, although not critical, is serious. If we think of the hundreds of thousands of women and children in Madrid, we cannot but conclude that it will be necessary to evacuate as rapidly as possible the greater part of this civilian population, which is already suffering from the bombardment, and which, if the war continues, might find itself threatened by a food shortage."

Perry Pageant Planned

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 9 (AP)—The opening of the doors of Japan—until then the hermit nation—to the civilized world in 1853 by Commodore Matthew C. Perry will be memorialized in pageantry at the Naval Academy's June Week. Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers, academy superintendent, announced this naval episode for the pageant and carnival after consulting with the Navy Department and Hirosi Saito, the Japanese ambassador.

Cooke Resigns Job As Head of Rural Electric Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Morris L. Cooke stepped out as head of the $50,000,000-a-year Rural Electrification Administration on Saturday, to resume a vacation interrupted when he was drafted into the New Deal service in 1933. News of his resignation came as a surprise to his associates and even to his own staff.

Former head of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, member of the President's National Resources Committee and chairman of the Great Plains Committee, Mr. Cooke was appointed only three weeks ago to a special committee of six officials now drafting a national power policy.

Mr. Roosevelt made public the letter today in which he accepted the resignation "with greatest reluctance."

Mr. Cooke had written that he and Mrs. Cooke wanted to take "an extended trip out of the country." He told associates he would not know where he was going till he was aboard ship, but that he might visit the remote sub-Arctic region of Scandinavia.

His first New Deal job was the chairmanship of the Mississippi Valley Commission, which studied land and water uses in the Mississippi Basin.

He was on ardent advocate of "upstream engineering"—a term he is chiefly responsible for popularizing—as a preventive of droughts and floods.

Kullman in Smith Opera

Charles Kullman, tenor, former professor of music at Smith College, will sing the hole of Walther in this season's first performance of "Die Meistersinger" at the Metropolitan Opera House, Friday, Feb. 12. This performance is being sponsored by the Smith College Club of New York for the benefit of the scholarship fund raised by them each year.

Early Dust Storm Adds to Problems Of Oklahoma Farms

GUYMON, Okla., Feb. 8 (AP)—Farm wives' brooms and farmers' roughened hand brushed aside today layers of the earliest dust storm ever to harrass the loose-soiled Oklahoma panhandle. They don't like it but they are getting used to it.

"I'm going to weather it through," declared George Wiggins on the doorstep of his weather-stripped farm house five miles southeast of Guymon.

Confident yesterday's thick duster had not ruined the wheat on his 800 acres, Mr. Wiggins observed:

"We farmers are taking the dust storms better this year."

Kenneth Powell, a farmer proudest of his three-months-old baby, believed at least half of his wheat would pull through. Would he stick it out?

"You bet," he grinned.

The storms, said Herb Cavitt, supervisor of the pony Creek Farm conservation projects near here, were, were beginning earlier this year. Light dusters began last November.

Mr. Cavitt declared the storm will convince "farmers here of the need of planting some kind of a row crop to hold the soil in the fall."

The dust blow left Henry Barteis, farmer, 10 miles northeast of here, frankly pessimistic.

"It looks like we'll have to move out," he said. "Dirt is piled up inside my house."

The favorite route between Boston and New York

FALL RIVER LINE

$5.50

ROUND TRIP

Go Friday or Saturday Return Sunday or Monday

$4.00 One Way—$6.50 30-Day Round Trip

FROM NEW YORK—Lv Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 P. M.

FROM BOSTON—Lv. So. Station daily at 6:00 p. m.

NATURALLY they select The Shelton. It's the *one* hotel in New York most *everyone* recommends. Perfect headquarters! In the heart of New York.

The Shelton is *different* in many respects from the usual commercial hotel. Interesting celebrities from all over the world make it their "home".

As a Shelton guest you are privileged to use the famous swimming pool (without charge) or the gymnasium, the library, roof garden and solarium.

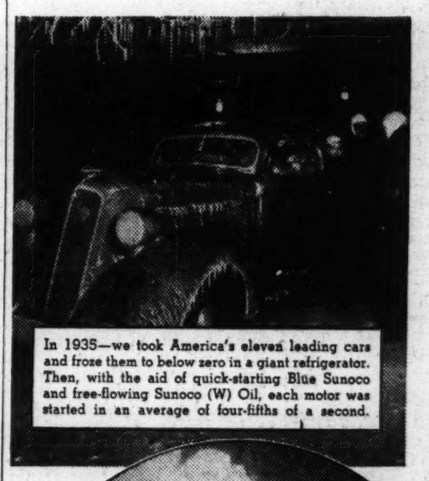
The most delightful surprise is the modest cost. A room with a private bath for only $3 a day; for 2 persons in a room $4 a day.

Write for descriptive booklet, mentioning the advertisement in this publication.

HOTEL SHELTON

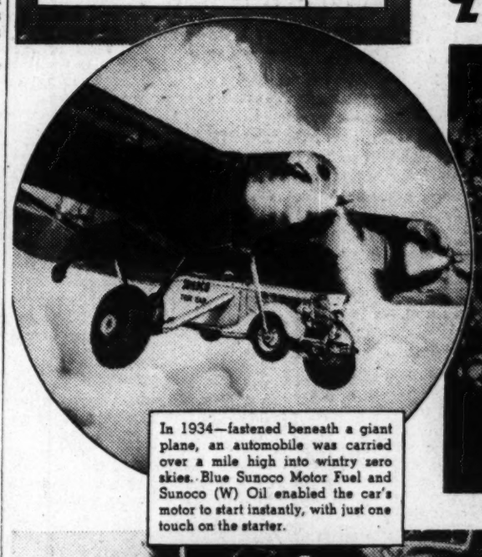
LEXINGTON AVE. at 49th ST., NEW YORK

In the cold room...in the sky... and in the streets of your town...

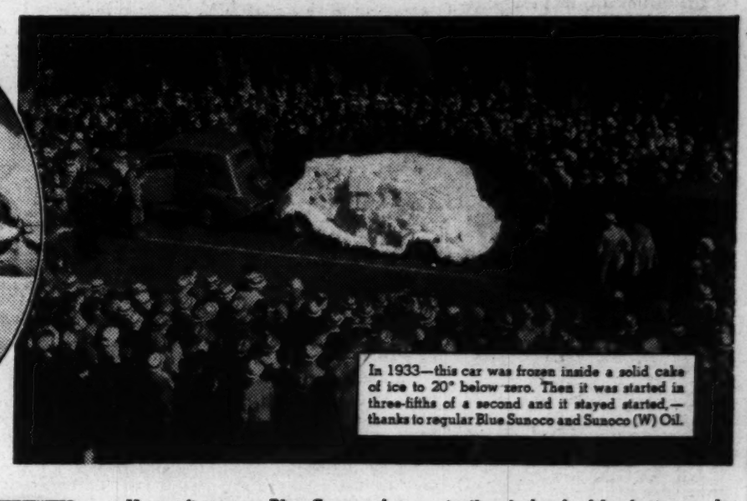


In 1935—we took America's eleven leading cars and froze them to below zero in a giant refrigerator. Then, with the aid of quick-starting Blue Sunoco and free-flowing Sunoco (W) Oil, each motor was started in an average of four-fifths of a second.

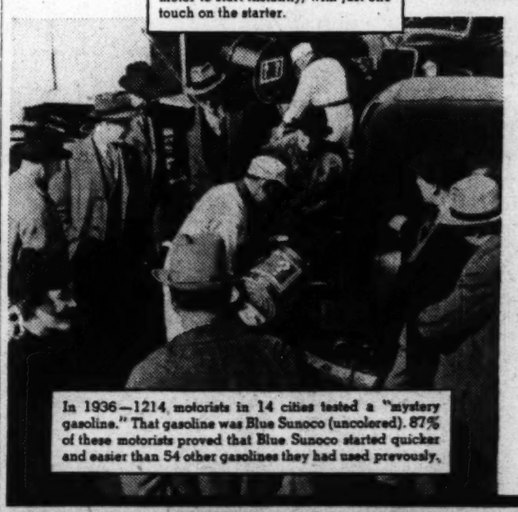
BLUE SUNOCO has proved again and again that it gives *quicker winter starting*



In 1934—fastened beneath a giant plane, an automobile was carried over a mile high into wintry zero skies. Blue Sunoco Motor Fuel and Sunoco (W) Oil enabled the car's motor to start instantly, with just one touch on the starter.



In 1933—this car was frozen inside a solid cake of ice to 20° below zero. Then it was started in three-fifths of a second and it stayed started,—thanks to regular Blue Sunoco and Sunoco (W) Oil.



In 1936—1214 motorists in 14 cities tested a "mystery gasoline." That gasoline was Blue Sunoco (uncolored). 87% of these motorists proved that Blue Sunoco started quicker and easier than 54 other gasolines they had used previously.

Year after year, Blue Sunoco has set up new and amazing records for quick starting in the severest tests we could devise—and has emerged triumphant.

We not only claim quick starting... we prove it. Put your faith in Blue Sunoco because its quick starting is backed by facts—and, remember, when tested against even extra-priced gasolines, Blue Sunoco gave better performance in over eight out of every ten cars. When it comes to quick starting... you'll come to Blue Sunoco Motor Fuel!

BLUE SUNOCO THE ONLY TRUE BLUE MOTOR FUEL

ONLY ONE QUALITY NO SECOND GRADE NO THIRD GRADE

New England Edition | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1937

State Finances Clarified By Vermont Board

Special Commission Gives Report of Situation to Governor Aiken

Possible Revenue

Prospects of Increase in Paternalistic Demands Opens Issue of More Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 9—In "Vermont Finances," the 100-page report of the special commission on taxation and finances recently presented to Gov. George D. Aiken, citizens of Vermont—as well as the legislators for whose guidance it was prepared—have a complete picture of the present sources of the State's revenue, of probable needs in the next several years, and of possible new sources of revenue which may be tapped.

A study of the report makes it more than ever apparent that if the State is to be asked to assume more paternalistic responsibilities, either alone or in conjunction with the Federal Government, citizens must prepare to hand over to the State more of their substance through taxes of one kind or another.

So important is this realization that the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce has now issued two bulletins based on the report.

The first deals with municipal indebtedness, and is made up largely of graphic representation of the amount of uncollected taxes in various towns, villages and cities as a whole, and on a per capita basis.

State Revenues

The second covers the prospective state revenues under present laws, up to the year 1939, with probable expenditures without additional burdens, and also shows the various states in the country now using any of eight additional forms of taxes mentioned in the report as possible surces of new revenue.

The report gives reasons for and against the adoption of each of these eight new taxes: amusement tax; bottled drinks tax; games tax; fuel and range oil tax; games of skill tax; motor fuel dealers license; oleomargarine tax; and general retail sales tax. The objections to each of these seem conclusively stated, but it is pointed out that if more state funds must be raised, one or more of them must almost certainly be introduced into Vermont.

Explaining the growing demands on the state treasury, the report is quoted by the bulletin as follows: "The meaning of the word government as formerly understood has changed, for it includes not only government in the literal sense, but far flung operations in the fields of education, public welfare and public works of all types.

Increased Services

"It costs little more than it ever did to merely 'govern.' Increased costs are reflected in increased services rendered by government. The essential questions are the relative value of these services, how they can be rendered, and to what extent we can afford them.

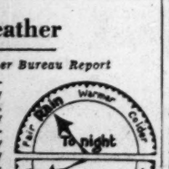
"There is little doubt that the State could get along with the expenditure of less money each year, but savings of any appreciable amount could be effected only through curtailment of services on which citizens of the State have come to depend."

A later chapter of the report is quoted by the Chamber of Commerce bulletin, as it urges greater publicity for state finances.

"What, then, can be done to make the people of the state better informed about revenue, taxation and government expenditure?" the special commission asks in its report. "One thing that would help greatly," in the opinion of the commission, "is a requirement that the annual report of the treasurer be accompanied by a summary showing in 'figures of one syllable,' so to speak, how much the state has received, how much it has paid out, what it has left, and what it owes, together with a similar statement of how it stood at the end of the previous year for purposes of comparison. . . .

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Probably light rain tonight, becoming cloudy and colder late tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly colder; lowest temperature near or slightly below 30 degrees tonight; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Rain tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Vermont: Rain changing to snow; slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, slightly colder, preceded by rain tonight; Wednesday fair, colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest, shifting to west winds over the north portion and fresh to strong west winds over the south portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Wednesday, preceded by rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	32	Minneapolis	-10	-12
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	12	12	New York	44	40
Denver	18	16	Norfolk	62	60
Helena	16	8	Philadelphia	42	38
Jacksonville	66	64	St. Louis	18	18
Kansas City	16	14	San Francisco	60	48
Los Angeles	66	46	Washington	60	42
Miami	72	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 9
B—Minimum, Feb. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:04 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 10:17 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

Relief Drive Is Close To Victorious Finish

Boston News Today

Community Fund Close to the Top

It seems highly probable that tonight's Victory Dinner, planned as the climax of the Greater Boston 1937 Community Fund Campaign, will des[ignate] its name. With the minimum goal set originally at $4,160,000, Robert Cutler, general chairman of the drive, announced this morning that $4,100,000 had already been subscribed or pledged.

Mr. Cutler, however, urged all solicitors to carry on their work right up to the time set for the Victory Dinner since the guarantee of $150,000 for [Red] Cross flood relief makes it necessary to oversubscribe the goal if all needs of the 140 humanitarian institutions serving 42 Greater Boston towns are to be met.

By noon nearly all the 1400 places at the "Dutch treat" dinner, scheduled for 6:30 in the Hotel Statler ballroom, had been reserved and many applications were still coming in.

More than 100 per cent of their quotas had been raised by 25 cities and towns in the metropolitan area and by 27 areas in Boston itself, according to reports late today.

Among contributions reported late yesterday was $1065 handed to Mr. Cutler by "Mayor" Frank Goon of Boston's Chinatown, as a result of the special collections made by Chinese girls in native costume on behalf of the Chinese Merchants Association. It was also reported that Mr. Cutler's own law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald and Farley, with its employees, had subscribed a total of $42,248 — representing rather more than 1 per cent of the salaries of officers and employees.

At tonight's Victory Dinner 30 leaders of the campaign will be seated at the head table. There will be informal talks and entertainment by various musical, dramatic and vaudeville artists playing in Boston.

Destroyer Porter Prepares for Test

Prospective addition to the United States destroyer fleet, the U. S. S. Porter arrived in Boston today to pick up the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, preparatory to a trial run off Rockland, Maine.

Built by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, the 1850-ton, peace treaty destroyer will undergo a 10-day test on the official naval course off Rockland. If accepted by the Navy, the Porter will be taken over at ceremonies some time next month.

Green Removal Plea Is Dismissed

A petition for the removal of Robert E. Green, clerk of committees for the Boston City Council, was dismissed today by Judge Stanley E. Qua.

Filed by 10 taxpayers, the petition was dismissed because it was not in proper form. "A 10-taxpayers suit cannot be brought to try the title to a public office," Judge Qua declared.

The taxpayers contended that election of Mr. Green as clerk was illegal, that the city charter provides for appointment of a clerk of committees by the Mayor and subsequent approval by the Council. Mayor Mansfield submitted the name of John Gilmour, his chief clerk and assistant secretary, as clerk of courts some time ago, but no action was taken by the Council.

Bar Action Urged On Court Proposal

A suggestion that all bar associations of the United States be urged "to take immediate steps to prevent hasty action on President's proposal involving United States Supreme Court" was telegraphed yesterday by George R. Farnum, prominent Boston attorney, to Frederick H. Stinchfield, president of the American Bar Association. Mr. Farnum was Assistant United States Attorney General under former Presidents Hoover and Coolidge. His message was addressed to Mr. Stinchfield in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

"Nobody contends that the proposal is literally unconstitutional," wired Mr. Farnum. "Congress has the right doubtless to increase membership of Supreme Court to fifty if it sees fit but in motive and method it is designed to gravely impair the independence of the judiciary and to thereby shake at a critical time one of the cornerstones of our American constitutional democracy. There are many people who think we are drifting slowly but surely toward a dictatorship. To undermine the prestige and destroy the effectiveness of the judiciary at this time is to knock one of the foundation stones of the Constitution. On so grave a proposal this is no time for impetuous action."

Port Business In Upward Spurt

Commerce of the port of Boston took another upward spurt last week, with 8,149,912 pounds of wool arriving from overseas, it was disclosed in figures prepared today for Collector of Customs Joseph A. Maynard. This is a near record but was exceeded in the first week of January, when wool receipts were 8,259,275 pounds.

But wools handled by Boston customs last week totaled 10,515,036 pounds, because, in addition to imports, there were 1,896,144 pounds withdrawn from warehouse for consumption and 468,980 pounds withdrawn for shipment to other ports.

Wool imports for the Massachusetts Customs District, (Boston and 10 sub-ports) since the start of the federal fiscal year July 1, amount to 68,050,625 pounds, of which 61,141,731 pounds were landed at Boston; 6,693,289 pounds at Lawrence and 215,605 pounds at Springfield.

The week's business involved something besides wool. Imports of sugar were heavy, with 6,103,577 pounds coming from Peru; 4,480,000 pounds from Dominica and 5,979,076 pounds from Cuba, all of which was dutiable.

Coconut oil is flowing here in large quantities, indicative of a good demand for soap. During the first five months of the current federal fiscal year, 6,758,719 pounds were brought to Boston, but last week alone the receipts were 3,161,591 pounds, the figures disclose.

Cement imports are running three times as heavy as a year ago, analysis of the figures show. Fish and vegetables are being imported in much heavier quantities than last year. In fact, about all raw materials and finished products are moving in more volume than before.

Summary:

	Week Ending Feb. 6	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$4,347,619	$3,016,212
Imports entered for warehouse	2,065,688	1,075,808
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	1,091,825	574,682
Duties collected	1,310,951	940,342
Wool imports (lbs.)	8,149,912	4,829,309

Mayor Wants Custodian For City Property

New Office Would Have Power to Sell Realty Seized for Taxes

Council Objects

Failure of Boston's City Council to approve the Mayor's recommendations for the sale of city-owned, tax-foreclosed property, has made it necessary for Mayor Mansfield to file a bill with the Legislature which, if passed, would transfer the council's power in the matter to a custodian, it was disclosed today by Roswell G. Hall, superintendent of public buildings.

Mr. Hall replied to City Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr.'s charge in the City Council yesterday that this custodian bill would establish a "new racket" at City Hall.

The bill provides that a custodian should be appointed by the mayor to have "care, custody, management and control" of all property acquired by the city. This custodian, "notwithstanding any provision of law or of any charter . . . to the contrary," would, with the approval of the mayor, sell such property at public auction.

Councilor Wilson declared that by passage of the bill the City Council would be stripped of its present powers to approve the sale of various municipal properties, that the mayor would be given complete control of such sales and therefore that public interest would not be safeguarded.

It is true, Superintendent Hall said, that if the bill is passed the council will be stripped of its power of approval. But, he added, if the bill is passed the city will be able to unload some of its $1,500,000 load of untaxable real estate. So far many possible sales of such property have been blocked by the council, he charged.

Argument for Bill

Mr. Hall stated the argument for passage of the bill as follows:

Since July, Mayor Mansfield has submitted 19 pieces of salable property to the Council for its approval. Had the Council acted without delay, and reported favorably on such sales, the city would have received about $10,000. As yet, on the contrary, the Council has taken no action. Twelve have been reported unfavorably out of committee but none has been voted on twice by the Council, as the law requires.

On the other hand, the agreement continues, if a single person was responsible to the city for care of such property, sales could be arranged by auction with the alacrity so necessary to the sale of real estate. Finally, the property retained would be adequately supervised to safeguard what little investment the city might have in the land, buildings, or both.

In all the city has 942 parcels of real estate with a total valuation of just under $1,500,000. There is much of this property that should be torn down, in Mr. Hall's opinion. Such demolition would serve a twofold need. It would eliminate fire hazards and unsightly structures and it would provide for fresh air and sunlight in many tenement districts.

All constructive work in this behalf by the city is now restrained by the lack of authority to the Mayor, and by the extreme difficulty of convincing the City Council of the necessity for such action, it is said.

Risks Pointed Out

With all these arguments by Superintendent Hall supporting the need for a single agent to handle the city's real estate, Councilor Wilson's claim that at some future time the city's interests might not be safeguarded by enactment of the bill was regarded as important.

The bill gives every opportunity, he pointed out, for a future Mayor to create a little "nest egg" for himself. The custodian of property would be appointed by the Mayor and be responsible to him only. Property sales could be juggled around and excessive fees might be charged for these sales, he asserted.

Needed as the bill may be at present, Councilor Wilson concluded, it would transfer the council's safeguarding power to complete control of the Mayor. This delegation of power, at some uncertain time in the future when other administrations are in office, may prove most derogatory to the city. Therefore, he felt, the bill should be opposed.

From Out of the Mist

Photographic Study by Lyman Fisher, Monitor Staff Photographer

Ferry Ashburnham at Rowe's Wharf, Boston, This Morning

More Officials Of Boston State Hospital Resign

Six more officials and employees of the Boston State Hospital at Mattapan resigned today and a seventh was pensioned as Governor Hurley continued his investigation of alleged unsanitary conditions at the institution.

In the meantime, a physical clean-up of the hospital was begun by 25 formerly idle painters, mechanics and farmers as the Governor planned a second hearing late this afternoon on charges brought by the institution's new superintendent, Dr. Harold F. Norton.

The six who resigned today included Dr. Gerald F. Howser, assistant superintendent since 1934, who had been associated with the hospital for 10 years. No reason was given by any of those who quit.

Their resignations followed that of S. Henry Franks, steward and major domo, who submitted his resignation last night while being examined at the State House during Governor Hurley's private inquiry.

The charges of Dr. Norton regarding the hospital equipment, food and management were made after the trustees of the institution voted to remove him. Dr. Norton held the trustees partly to blame for conditions, although they are not paid for their work.

The other officials who resigned today were: Dr. Frederick LeDrew, senior physician since 1932, associated with the hospital since 1929; Miss Linda Groves, principal clerk and former secretary to Dr. James V. May, veteran superintendent of the mental institution, who was pensioned late last year by former Governor Curley to make way for the appointment of Dr. Norton, and Mrs. Florence Armstrong, social service worker for the past 11 years, Mrs. Mary Martiel, housekeeper, and Mrs. Aileen Gookin, cook. Dr. Mary C. Noble, senior physician, retired on pension.

Contradictory reports as to the probable attitude of Governor Hurley as he resumes his investigation today behind closed doors swept through the State House.

For some time, it has been believed the Governor would ask the trustees to resign as a result of conditions revealed in the probe, but in some quarters today the opinion was voiced that he would confine himself to ordering better conditions in the future while seeking to mediate between Dr. Norton and the trustees.

At the start of his administration Governor Hurley restored the powers of the trustees, which had been set aside by his predecessor.

New Haven to Drop South Shore Line

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 9

Federal Court Judge Carroll C. Hincks gave trustees of the Old Colony and New Haven railroads permission today to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to abandon 25.72 miles of Old Colony railroad in Massachusetts.

The line involved would include 14.02 miles from Greenbush to Kingston and 5.13 miles from Middleboro to Myrick. The Raynham to Dean and Dighton to Somerset street stations also would be involved.

Pruning Knives Out as Hearings On Budget Start

Laws in the Making

The Republican-controlled ways and means committee, armed with well-sharpened pruning knives, started hearings on the state budget today.

Before them the members had Governor Hurley's $71,500,000 budget, the highest ever submitted to the Legislature. Immediately the Republican members of the committee endeavored to obtain from Francis M. McKeown, the assistant secretary Governor Hurley had assigned to the budget hearings, the reasons for each appropriation, starting with the $45,000 item for clerical and office expenditures in the executive department.

Mr. McKeown pleaded that demands upon the Governor's office had been increasing in recent years, but his arguments were of no avail as Representative William B. Baker of Brookline declared "old stuff, old stuff."

Nor did the $12,000 item for telephone expenditures for members of the Legislature escape scrutiny. Al-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Ships Are Held Up By Fog but Ferry Keeps Schedules

Wrapped in a cloak
of grey mystery,
Fog, the magician,
Steals tip-toe out of the sea.
—Cane

A veil of fog slipped down over Boston this morning, delaying arrival of some 18 vessels, slowing down harbor traffic, and muting the waterfront cacophony of deep-throated warning whistles and tinkling bells of cautious craft.

Only the ferries seemed unperterbed by the opaqueness. They maintained schedules with scarcely the loss of a second.

Twenty intercoastal and trans-Atlantic vessels due in Boston were delayed several hours by the fog, however. Of the 20, only two crept into their docks before noon today, 18 are believed to be anchored in the outer harbor awaiting better visibility.

Low ceilings prevailed over East Boston airport where it was reported that no aircraft had arrived or left in the early part of the day. Motorists found city and suburban streets coated with a frost during early morning which, added to the poor visibility, made driving hazardous.

Despite reports that the fog extended from Philadelphia to Halifax, N. S., Cape Cod Canal points declared that the channel was clear. Highland Light, at the tip of the Cape, reported to the Maritime Association in Boston that visibility extended four miles. Nantucket Lightship reported observations of six miles.

Later shipping bulletins to the Maritime Association disclosed that the four-day blockade by ice of St. John's, N. F., was broken today, and that two ships were moving down the coast, bound for Boston, impeded only by the fog. The fog will lift today or tonight, according to G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the weather bureau in Boston. Covered by a blanket of fog, Boston at 7:30 a. m. had a temperature of 38 degrees.

Tax Group To Open Fire On Curley Men

State Federation Plans to Challenge Appointment of Six Assistants

Hints Date Illegal

Men Named to Positions in State Income Tax Division

Former Governor Curley's appointment of six of his assistant secretaries to the state income tax division will be challenged by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations within a few days on the grounds that the appointive document was dated back six days to bring appointments within the legal time limits, it was learned today.

Recently Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, declared the appointments legal but announced the salaries established for the six were not in accordance with law. At the time the Attorney General said the salaries for five of the positions, those of deputy income tax assessor, under the law, should range from $2100 to $2820 rather than $1800 to $2500 as established by the Governor and Council. The sixth position, that of income tax assessor, was set at $4080 a year, although the state standard ranges from $3180 to $3720.

Norman MacDonald, executive director of the federation, is conducting a thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding the appointments and believes the evidence he has uncovered will result in a decision declaring the appointments illegal.

Appointments Questioned

The appointments to be subjected to the reported federation fire are those held by William A. Murphy, Alfred L. Smith, George B. Underwood and Donald R. Desmond, assistant secretaries to Governor Curley and now deputy income tax assessors; Thomas A. McDonough, former assistant secretary and now income tax assessor, and Patrick J. Hurley, cousin and former secretary to the former Lieutenant Governor, Joseph L. Hurley.

Actually the appointments are made by the department head, who in this case is Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation. The approval of the Governor and Council is necessary to make them legal. However, as all observers know, these appointments are dictated by the Governor, whoever he may be.

The federation challenge as to the legality of the six appointments, it is understood, is based upon the charge that the department head letter making the appointments was written Jan. 6, the day before Governor Curley retired from office, but was dated back to Dec. 30.

It is reported Mr. MacDonald has discovered some technical point which makes these appointments illegal if they were made on Jan. 6. If made on Dec. 30, the appointments would have been legal, it is reported.

Checking Details

Mr. MacDonald today is checking on the last few details before making a public protest to Governor Hurley. This protest, the federation officials hope, will result in a reversal of Mr. Dever's recent decision.

The first indication of the forthcoming challenge came last night in Weston, where Mr. MacDonald was addressing a citizens' group interested in lower taxes. There he announced further revelations were forthcoming on the income tax division appointments. A visit to the federation office today brought confirmation of the plans to issue a new challenge.

The income tax division is commonly known as the "kindergarten," where outgoing governors place members of their staffs for whom they can find no other states positions.

Several members of other administrations have been carried on the division's pay roll for years. It is understood until they are capable of performing any duties in the division they are kept away from the general administrative operations.

Colombia-Boston Ocean Rates Hit

Final step in the long fight to abolish the higher ocean freight rate on coffee from Colombia to Boston than to New York, is the filing of a brief seeking equality of rates, which is in the hands of the United States Maritime Commission today. Decision of the commission is expected shortly.

The brief, seeking abolition of a $2-a-ton additional ocean freight rate, was submitted by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Boston Port Authority. It follows the holding of public hearings on the subject in Boston Dec. 15 and 16, 1936.

Originally three situations, involving a new practice of certain steamship companies in charging additional ocean freight to Boston, over the rate to New York, hampered Boston's commerce, Mr. Dever said. Two have been adjusted through negotiations. If a favorable decision is rendered in the coffee case, all handicaps in ocean rates against the port will have been removed, he said.

Connecticut G. O. P. Asserts Court Proposal 'Astounding'

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9 (AP)—A Republican-sponsored resolution opposing what it termed the "astounding proposal" of President Roosevelt to increase the size of the United States Supreme Court was introduced today in the House.

Offered by Representative Noah H. Swayne, Republican floor leader, its introduction was opposed by Representative John D. Thoms, Democratic floor leader, as being in violation of the House rules.

The resolution came to the House with the backing of the Republican Steering Committee which met prior to the start of the session. Representative Raymond A. Watt of Stratford was ready to introduce a similar resolution, but said he had decided instead to have his measure give way to the Swayne resolution.

Mr. Thoms' protest against the introduction of the resolution was overruled by Speaker J. Mortimer Bell.

The Swayne resolution, recalling that Connecticut was the "constitution state," said:

"Resolved by this House:

"That we urge the Senators and Representatives of Connecticut, the constitution state, in the Congress of the United States to oppose the astounding proposal of the President of the United States with regard to the United States Supreme Court. The adoption of the President's plan would make the court subservient to the will of the executive.

"The life of the federal government is threatened by anything which tends to break down the independence of any of the three great departments—executive, legislative and judicial.

"The Declaration of Independence, itself, puts forth as a prominent grievance justifying the revolution, the subservience of judges to the British crown.

"An independent judiciary is the sole protector of the people against illegal or constitutional acts. Whatever attacks that strikes at the very citadel of popular liberty and the temple of private justice.

"We look to our Senators and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Worcester's Valentine Plant Proves Industry Has a Heart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 9—Has industry a heart?

Well, one here has — millions of them, to be exact, each true to the core. And all because Esther Howland, daughter of a Worcester stationer and a graduate of Mount Holyoke, decided in 1840 that there was a future for commerce in tokens of romance.

It's rather a sad commentary on the sentiment of guide book editors that while in their lists of Worcester's industrial activities, they are scrupulously careful to include wire, machine tools, grinding wheels, drop forges, carpets, leather, corsets, shoes, looms, elevators, envelopes and vacuum cleaners, there is never a word about valentines.

Yet, thanks to Miss Howland, Worcester might quite properly cherish this as one of the largest industries of its kind in the world.

When Miss Howland, fresh from the confines of her alma mater, first broached the idea of printing valentines, she bumped into the unsympathetic opposition of her "practical" father and brothers. Esther, they agreed, was just a silly college girl with too many ideas. Engraving cards and announcements were quite good enough for the staid Howland stationery establishment and they weren't going into any new "fangledness."

At that time, valentines were barely known in this country and Miss Howland got the notion of starting an American fad from a valentine her father received from England.

Not the least disturbed by her family's cynicism, Miss Howland began designing and cutting valentines herself. Then came the day of the great test. Somewhat grudgingly her father allowed space for 1000 valentines to be displayed.

To the uncomfortable astonishment of the "practical" business men, the lot was sold out in no time. Inquiries began coming in from various parts of the State and county and, by 1850, Miss Howland had established a prosperous business. Finally, her brothers went on the road peddling the very valentines they had scorned. Sales resistance was found at zero. In a few years, Miss Howland was employing 20 women assistants and as the demand kept growing she was compelled to add to her production force.

Miss Howland refused an excellent offer for her business, continued to operate it until retirement in 1870. At that time she sold the concern to George C. Whitney, whose descendants still operate it. Today, the plant employs about 500 men and women turning out valentines for Feb. 14.

The importance of the Worcester valentine industry was demonstrated in 1910 when a fire at the height of the season razed the Whitney plant destroying millions of cards. Other makers were unable to meet the demands, and many dealers went without valentines that year.

"Up until very recently there has been no noticeable change in the shapes and design of valentines over those which Miss Howland first turned out by hand, except in elaborateness," says Warren A. Whitney, president and treasurer of the firm. "Lately, however, valentines have not been able to escape the modernist trend, but we still turn out thousands of the Miss Howland style."

Thus is Worcester's valentine card industry which surely deserves recognition along with drop forges and vacuum cleaners.

Esther Howland, who aided in bringing romance into the lives of millions, herself remained a spinster.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Hamlet," Shakespearean tragedy, starring John Gielgud and Judith Anderson. Staged by Guthrie McClintic. Costumes by Jo Mielziner. 8:10. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:10.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Conan. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 1, 4, 7:10, 10. Also "Kelly the Second," with Patsy Kelly. 2:40, 5:50, 8:50.

METROPOLITAN—"Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 12:25, 3:50, 7:12, 10:37. Stage: Belle Baker, Stepin Fetchit; also dancing rhythmettes.

REPERTORY — "Royal Waltz," a German musical film with English subtitles. 2, 3:38, 5:33, 9:21, 9:33. (Through Wednesday).

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Travel to Quebec." "Hall Johnson Choir." "Forest Gangsters." "Free Rent." "1936 Sport Review," latest newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT — "Three Musketeers," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8. Also "Swing Time," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Bulldog Drummond Escapes," with Ray Milland and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

COOLIDGE CORNER—"15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "March of Time." 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Garden of Allah," starring Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

BOSTON—"Join the Marines," with Paul Kelly, June Travis and Purnell Pratt. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Leon Errol in "Hollywood Models of 1937." Also Louise Beavers.

MEMORIAL—"The Plough and the Stars," featuring Barbara Stanwyck, Barry Fitzgerald, Denis O'Dea, Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields and F. J. McCormick. 10:21 a. m., 12:10, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:10, 10.

UNIVERSITY — "College Holiday," with Jack Benny. 3:05, 5:25, 8:25. Also "Sing Me a Love Song," with Hugh Herbert and Patricia Ellis. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "A Tale of Two Cities," with Ronald Colman. Also "Girls' Dormitory," with Herbert Marshall and Simone Simon.

FINE ARTS—Elizabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Czinner. 2:10, 5, 7, 8:25. "What the Parrot Saw." 1:35, 4, 6:30, 8:45.

MODERN—"One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:30.

EXETER — "The Plow That Broke the Plains." 9:05, 4, 8. Also "Charge of the Light Brigade," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:55, 6:50, 8:45.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Concert by Emily Johnson, violinist, Elmer Schoettle, pianist, and Fred W. Knutson, tenor. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL — Third Concert by the Chamber Orchestra (members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra), Bernard Zighera, conductor. Soloists: Olga Averino, soprano, and Gregor Piatigorsky, 'cellist.

Other Events

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 80 Federal Street—Zonta Club "Guest Night." Dinner at 7. Address by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T. Frances Brockman, violinist; Alice Allen Drayton, pianist, and Fannie Lou Reed, diseuse.

BOSTON BRANCH OF THE DICKENS FELLOWSHIP — Annual dinner at the Twentieth Century Club. 6:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Jennie Lee dinner. Subject: "Can Europe Keep the Peace?" 6:30. 40 Beacon Street.

APPALACHIAN CLUB—Talk by Dr. Charles C. Lund. 7:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Dutch Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOSTON — Ladies' Day. Valentine Luncheon. Hotel Statler Ballroom. Pres. Wm. Roger Greeley will preside. Miss Sarah Wambaugh will speak on "Peace and Our Latin Neighbors." 12:15.

HARVARD INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATION, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge—Illustrated lecture on "Three Chinese Communities." 4.

Harvard Law School Leaders Held Likely Court Nominees

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt's recommendation for reorganization of federal courts drew from New Englanders today speculation as to possible appointments to the Supreme Court if Congress complies with his request.

Among those mentioned as possible appointees were Felix Frankfurter and John M. Landis.

Professor Frankfurter, of Harvard law school, was characterized some time ago by Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnson as the "most influential individual in the United States."

He came to this country from Vienna more than 40 years ago, learned English, studied, and later, as a Harvard professor, recommended many law school graduates for positions with the Government. "Liberal," he declared several years ago that the Supreme Court was a political body.

Mr. Landis, 37-year-old chairman of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, was recently named dean of the Harvard Law School. He was recommended for his position with the Administration by Professor Frankfurter.

New Hampshire observers picked four men as possible successors to two federal judges over 70 in that state. They speculate that if Judge George H. Bingham of Manchester, of the first Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judge George F. Morris of Littleton, of the Federal District Court, should retire, their successors probably would be selected from the following:

Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff, a member of the Federal Tariff Commission.

Alexander Murchie of Concord, United States Attorney for New Hampshire.

Judge Oliver Branch, of Manchester, a member of the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

Irving A. Hinkley, of Lancaster, former Attorney General of New Hampshire.

Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, is the only easterner on the Senate's special committee to investigate the production, transportation and marketing of wool. He succeeded the late Robert D. Carey, Republican, of Wyoming, who was defeated at the last election.

Committee investigators have been active for the past year in Boston—where 90 per cent of the nation's wool transactions are made. Scrutiny of broker's practices was the objective of the Boston investigation.

Community Fund

How Drive Stands Today

Make Home Surpass Gang Rendezvous In Interest of Boy, Police Chief Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 9 — Ralph D. Brooks, chief of police, is the author of this week's message in the crime-prevention series of large advertisements in Saturday papers, sponsored by a group of 85 prominent citizens and the Portland Press Herald-Evening Express. Chief Brooks says:

"You are a good example to your child. That is fine—if you are. Were you a good example the time you sneaked through the red light saying, 'I hope there's no cop around'?"

"Then there was that trip in the country when the farmer chased you out of his orchard. You both had a good laugh over that, but how does your boy know that swiping apples is not stealing?

"You are giving your boy a good education? The schools you are sending him to are giving him a lot of knowledge—if that is what you mean. But what have you done toward his education? Have you sat down with him and talked over his problems in his own way? His teachers study long outside the classroom to make his school subjects interesting to him. Have you made any attempt to make truth and honesty interesting? Or did you merely tell him what was right and what was wrong and let it go at that?

"You give him a good home? Well, then why does he run out with the gang on the corner, no matter how much you tell him it is no good? You will have to give him a more interesting home, a home so interesting that the gang will have nothing so good to offer. Perhaps some games which the boys on the block could play down in the cellar would help. Some tools with which he would build a model airplane might keep him interested. . . . Do everything you can to make home interesting. It is worth it in the long run."

"I work on a budget down to a cent and KNOW IT'S ECONOMICAL TO COOK ELECTRICALLY"

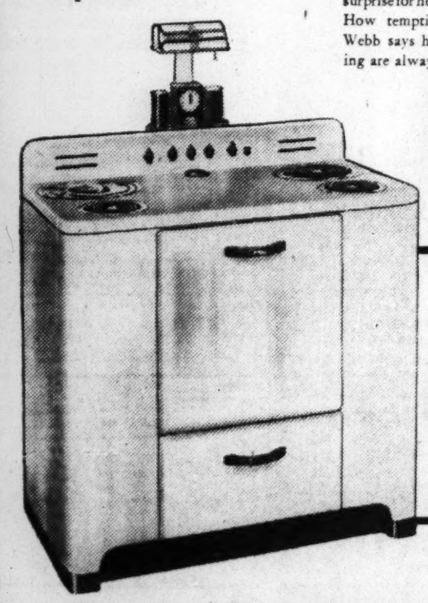
"My electric range is a joy. It costs me less than $3 a month which isn't a bit more than I used to pay before I got it. I work on a budget down to a cent, and I know what things cost." *Says* **MRS. JOHN WEBB,**
77 Capen Street, Milton
(An unpaid testimonial)

YOU can enjoy cooking the modern way — the *electric* way. It is *cleaner* than old-fashioned methods. Food tastes better, too. And electric ranges are so smart-looking — so modern in appearance they bring new beauty to any kitchen.

Visit your Edison shop today — or your electrical contractor or dealer — and see the new models of electric ranges, now selling for new low prices.

A demonstrator from the Edison Home Service called on Mrs. Webb and found her baking a cake—a surprise for her husband's birthday. How tempting it looked! Mrs. Webb says her baking and cooking are always uniform.

Dick, Mrs. Webb's husky 15 year old boy, looks forward to a slice of that birthday cake. Electrically cooked food agrees with him.



HOTPOINT ELECTRIC RANGE

NOW ONLY **$99.50** Price Increases After March 1, 1937

Liberal Terms to Edison Service Customers

NO DOWN PAYMENT except your old stove. Less than 90c a week, payable monthly. FREE Installation except in a few locations.

YOU GET ALL THESE LATEST FEATURES *in this* **MODERN ELECTRIC RANGE**

- Range Lamp, Condiment Set and Timinder Clock included at no Extra Cost.
- Hi-Speed Calrod cooking units. Smokeless, speedy broiler.
- Big 6-quart "Thrift Cooker" will cook a full meal at low current.
- Extra Large Oven—16" wide, 17" high, 18" deep. Will hold a whole holiday dinner at once.
- Table top surface with stainless porcelain enamel finish.
- Thermosnap oven temperature control. Large easy sliding storage drawer.

BOSTON WOMEN SAY ELECTRIC COOKING IS THE THRIFTY WAY!

This coupon brings illustrated book FREE to Boston Edison Service Customers

Thousands of women right in this vicinity are using electric ranges with more cooking satisfaction and economy than they ever knew before. Read what some of them have to say in this interesting new book—"Electric Cooking for Thrift."

33 Edison Shops
WANT TO SERVE YOU

THE EDISON SHOPS,
39 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: Please send me—without obligation—a free copy of your 60-page book illustrated in colors—"Electric Cooking for Thrift." *I am a Boston Edison Service Customer.*

Name.....

Address.....

John Gielgud's Hamlet Wins Ovation

The greatest Hamlet of our time was presented to a Boston audience at the Shubert Theater last night. John Gielgud may be so described because he has the power of visualizing mental processes. After seeing him, we know Hamlet. No facet of his character or of his thoughts remains obscure. Soldier, scholar, prince, wit, friend, son, lover—we know him for all these. We know his mental brilliance, his courage, his nobility of character, his sensitiveness, his grief. We understand why he delays his vengeance. We share successively his sorrow, his horror, his determination, his scheming, his distraction.

All the Hamlet problems of the study are solved before our eyes. We wonder how anybody could have doubted that he was sane, that he loved Ophelia, that he was devoted to his mother; that he put aside all other considerations to carry out the injunction laid upon him on the battlements, that his heart was torn, that his wrathful will had to struggle with his intellectual need for certainty of his course.

Mr. Gielgud's impersonation is not static. It has grown and deepened since last fall. It is clearly being forever freshly conceived and re-created. That is why it seemed more vital last night than it had seemed four months ago. The freshness of dawn was upon it. Each speech appeared to be generated spontaneously by the moment's thought and emotion.

Take just two examples: When Hamlet is exacting secrecy from his friends on the battlements, it is made clear that the idea of putting "an antic disposition on" bursts from him as a sudden inspiration. The line is not "read" or declaimed; it is the expression of an immediate thought which serves to clarify his motivation throughout. Again, in the speech to the players, the comparison of holding a mirror up to nature is saved from banality by the fact that the speaker is manifestly thinking of the metaphor for the first time, as he talks. The lines, the "business," the entire impersonation maintain the illusion of the first time.

Of course, these effects are attained by a superb technique of timing, of change of pace, of dynamic variety. But so certain is this technique that the spectator is held entranced by the actuality of the performance. Imagination transcends technique. It is easy to believe that Mr. Gielgud will improve his interpretation as long as he goes on playing Hamlet.

The principal actor is fortunate, too, in the production and stage direction of Guthrie McClintic and in the collaboration of his principal colleagues on the stage. Cuts have been made where they will not interfere with the logical development of the action. Scenes such as that on the plain, that of Horatio's reception of Hamlet's message and that of the entrance of Fortinbras at the close have been retained, greatly to the advantage of the total effect. The loudspeaker for the Ghost's voice has wisely been dispensed with.

Judith Anderson's interpretation of the Queen has ripened, too, since last fall. In the scene in the Queen's chamber especially she matches Mr. Gielgud point for point. Arthur Byron has remembered that Polonius was a gentleman, a statesman; tedious and dull, to be sure, but no fool. This Polonius is a middle-aged man in full possession of his faculties, such as they are. The humor of the part is not neglected, indeed it is emphasized; but there is no clowning. Lillian Gish also made a stronger impression this time than on the former viewing. Her mad scene is vibrant with pathos.

The rest of the cast remains mostly the same as in New York, but the new Laertes is sadly inadequate. The first-night audience gave Mr. Gielgud and the company an ovation. He responded with a graceful speech.

L. A. S.

Vandamm

Judith Anderson and John Gielgud
As the Queen and Hamlet Respectively in the Production Current This Week Only at the Shubert

Monday Symphony

The Monday evening series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra was continued last night when the fourth program was given in Symphony Hall. Drawing upon previous programs of the orchestral season, Dr. Koussevitzky arranged the following: Liadoff "From the Apocalypse"; Brahms, Symphony No. 3 in F major; Wagner, Prelude to "Lohengrin," "Forest Murmurs" from "Siegfried" and the Overture to "Tannhäuser."

Those with a flair for comparisons might find substance for argument in the similarity between Liadoff's use of brass and that which has been recently demonstrated by his erstwhile pupil, Prokofieff, somewhat to the advantage of the younger man. A second hearing of the "Apocalypse" within 10 days has not added to the luster of the piece. It remains a very discursive musical essay, which arrives nowhere. It was coolly received last night, although Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra labored faithfully and at times brilliantly.

The Brahms, however, was quite another story. Here was something worth the telling, told in a masterful manner. The final movement is a tonal epic; the entire performance, barring a few minor technical slips, was worthy the hand which penned the measures. There was a prolonged demonstration at the close.

The arrangement of Wagnerian items betokened much better program building than that of several weeks ago. The "Lohengrin" proves a more satisfactory foil for the "Siegfried" excerpt. All three numbers were performed in the orchestra's best manner, which is to say that virtuosity prevailed.

G. M. S.

The Dance—Important Event

For the first time in America, Tchaikovsky's full-length ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty," will be given uncut in Philadelphia on Friday evening, by the Philadelphia Ballet Company, expanded to about 100 dancers, with the full Curtis Symphony Orchestra playing the score.

Catherine Littlefield, director, première danseuse and choregrapher of the company, has done the choregraphy, relying on neither Petipa or Nijinska, and has preserved out of the past only the popular "Blue Bird" variation familiar to American audiences in "Aurora's Wedding" frequently presented here by the de Basil Ballet Russe.

Readers of the Monitor's Art, Music and Theater Page will recall that this ballet was only recently revived in Moscow by the State Ballet, following the original fairy tale by Perrault, and the original choregraphy of Petipa.

Diaghileff was not successful in his revival of the work in 1921 and thereafter presented only the last act, with additions by Nijinska, notably "The Three Ivans," as "Aurora's Wedding," in which form it was inherited by the De Basil company.

Miss Littlefield will dance the Aurora, Alexis Dolinoff the Prince, and Edward Caton the Blue Bird and Carabosse.

Miss Littlefield has been invited for a week's engagement of this production at the International Exposition in Paris in June, and will later appear in London, Brussels and The Hague with this and minor ballets in the repertoire.

M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

In its fourth week at the Copley Theater is the farce, "Help Yourself," presented by the Federal Theater.

Impending plays include "Brother Rat," comedy of life in a military school, coming to the Plymouth next Monday; "Idiot's Delight," with the Lunts, which will spend two weeks at the Colonial beginning Feb. 22, and Walter Hampden's revival of Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," due at the Shubert March 8.

Green Challenges Hurley Stand On Child Labor Bill

Organized labor's fight with Gov Charles F. Hurley over ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment in Massachusetts developed rapidly today.

On the heels of a lengthy statement from the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor criticizing the Governor's opposition to ratification, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a telegram to the Governor yesterday adding his criticism.

"All of the alleged reasons," the telegram read, "you assign as the basis of your opposition have been answered clearly, accurately and definitely.

"We cannot believe that you represent the sentiment of the people of Massachusetts.

Matter of Record

"It is a matter of record that industries have left Massachusetts where a degree of child labor protection exists and have located in other states where children are employed in industry and where they are exploited by ruthless corporations.

"You have failed us in the first test which you were called upon to meet. We accept your opposition to the child labor amendment as evidence of open hostility to labor's legislative program."

Governor Hurley, although declaring he had not seen the telegram, said, "He has a right to his opinion. I have a right to mine."

This telegram, however, is taken in some quarters as an open declaration of political warfare between organized labor and the Governor. Only the Governor's later support of other labor proposals, which he ignored entirely in his inaugural message, will prevent political retaliation in the next election, observers believe.

Women Rallied

Meanwhile, a call to Republican women to rally behind the child labor amendment was issued today by Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, prominent Republican leader and former chairman of the Needham Selectmen and for 12 years a worker for ratification.

"The Republican women of Massachusetts," she declared, "should demand that the Republican Legislature pass the child labor amendment.

"Child labor is a national disgrace and women all over America should stand together and demand ratification.

"Child labor, in spite of propaganda, is the working of children at unfit wages for unreasonable hours and under unhealthful conditions. All women who understand this thoroughly must be in favor of the amendment.

"For 12 long years I for one have wanted to see the amendment pass. I have worked for it in Massachusetts. Now the last long mile can be made a short one if the women of Massachusetts will stand together."

Court

(Continued from Page 9)

Representatives in Congress to keep the faith and 'to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'"

Introduction of the resolution served as a signal for a sharp partisan debate in the Republican-controlled house.

Democrats asserted that the House should not be required to act on such a measure on short notice.

Maine Senate Laments The 'Covert Attack' Upon Federal Constitution

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Maine Senate today passed a memorial to Congress which said it regarded President Roosevelt's proposed court reform legislation as a "covert attack" upon the Federal Constitution.

The measure was passed on strictly party lines, 23 Republicans favoring it, and four Democrats opposing it.

It was sent to the House for concurrence.

The memorial was presented in the Senate by Republican Floor Leader Senator Roy Fernald of Waldo.

It set forth that the "covert attack" was a movement "whereby certain laws, the principles of which heretofore held to be in conflict with the great document, later may be enacted into the law by indirection through the control of the Supreme Court by the President.

Congress was urged to "uphold the Constitution and to protect the Supreme Court of the United States and the federal judiciary from legislative and executive interference and control."

"Only by so doing," it continued, "will the liberties of our citizens be safeguarded and the perils of personal government and dictatorship abhorrent to all free men and women, be avoided."

Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

though the item was $1000 less than last year, the committee appeared to consider it still too high.

On the sidelines listening, but saying nothing was Norman MacDonald, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, who, it is understood is not too pleased with the budget. It is expected a critical statement will be released by the federation on the budget within a few days. The federation, it is understood, had expected sizable economies in the Hurley budget, only to be disappointed when it was submitted.

Representative Baker evidently had the same idea, after criticizing the fact that the Governor's office staff is double that of Governor Allen, he said:

"We've been hearing a great deal about economy of late, but the executive department is still spending a great deal more than was the case a few years ago."

This was the first time since Governor Hurley took office that a Republican expression had been made concerning the Governor's economy attempts. Until now only statements of co-operation have been issued.

Parking Meters

With one eye cast in the direction of Providence, R. I., where an experiment with parking meters is now going on, Massachusetts today turned to the problem of authorizing its cities and towns to purchase parking meters for similar trials here.

Chief support for the permissive legislation came from Norman MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald viewed the legislation as an opportunity for Massachusetts to experiment in traffic-control problems.

Parking meters in Toledo, Ohio, and Oklahoma City, Okla., had resulted in eliminating severe traffic snarls. Referring to the experiment in Providence, Mr. MacDonald said there is a momentary boycott of the meters. In other places, he said, a similar boycott had been quickly abandoned when motorists found it easy under the system to obtain parking spaces.

C. H. Martin, another proponent, submitted a list of 25 cities in which parking meters are now operating. He read favoring letters from public officials. The result of the systems has been to force all day parkers into parking lots, thus dissolving automatically severe traffic congestions.

The city of Springfield appeared particularly interested in the parking meter legislation, giving indications parking meters would be established in that city if the proposed legislation is adopted.

Investment Funds

Legislation prohibiting savings banks and insurance companies from investing funds with concerns involved in labor disputes was favored today before the legislative committee on banks and banking by Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

The bill was filed by the federation. Mr. Taylor argued that bank deposits would be safer if the banks were prevented from investing their funds where labor disputes existed.

As an example of the risk, Mr. Taylor said an industrialist, with a labor dispute on his hands, goes to a bank and borrows money to maintain his company during the trouble. Upon losing the contest, the industrialist may close his plant rather than give in to labor, with the result the bank suffers.

Gasoline Tax

Proposed reduction of the state gasoline tax from 3 to 2 cents a gallon was vigorously opposed today by real estate and Boston municipal government representatives today before the legislative Committee on Taxation.

Rudolph Robinson, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, said repeal of the third-cent tax would result in Boston losing $3,000,000 in taxation, inasmuch as state revenue would be decreased and the state tax upon Boston would therefore increase.

Robert Hummen, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, declared any change in the gasoline tax would increase the burden on real estate.

In favor of the reduction were Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy and Sidney S. Von Loescke, who argued the gasoline tax is not being devoted to highway building as it was originally intended.

Capital Punishment Issue Seems to Turn on Kidnaping

Kidnaping may become the factor to determine whether or not capital punishment will eventually be retained or abolished in New England, it was indicated today as the two bills on the death penalty now pending before the Massachusetts Legislature neared committee hearings. One of these, would abolish capital punishment. An alternative measure would permit juries to decide whether condemned persons should suffer life imprisonment or electrocution.

Of the six New England states, Rhode Island and Maine alone have abolished the death penalty. In Massachusetts legislative attention is being drawn to the question while Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut are apparently satisfied with some form or other of capital punishment.

As discussions of the important question continued, however, a survey made by the Associated Press indicated that in clear relief, the kidnap threat has altered viewpoints.

A special commission in Rhode Island at the moment is drawing up a report designed to bring about stringent laws against America's most shocking crime. Senator Harry T. Bodwell, chairman of the commission remarked that "one of the surprising things about our hearings was the apparently changing attitude on capital punishment here."

No Penalty Too Great

Edward F. Rockett, state director of education, taking up his stand beside Senator Bodwell asserted: "If kidnaping results in death, no penalty can be too great. For that reason capital punishment should be restored in crimes of this kind."

In its report Rhode Island's commission is expected to make a recommendation either for or against the death penalty.

By a curious quirk in the laws of Rhode Island, which abolished a death penalty three quarters of a century ago, provision is made that a murderer serving a life term shall be hanged if he kills his guard or keeper. The law has never had to be called into question.

In Maine, State Representative Cleveland Sleeper of Rockland, reported he was preparing a bill to restore capital punishment in cases where a conviction of murder or kidnaping was obtained. Mr. Sleeper said he was undecided whether to suggest the electric chair or hanging in his measure, which, he declared, had been prompted by court and prison officials.

In Maine's legislative center, Augusta, however, it appeared that Mr. Sleeper faced stern opposition in breaking down the precedent of 50 years without a death penalty. Sentiment there seemed to be against any change.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	Feb. 10	Plymouth	Feb. 16	Feb. 9, 8:00 pm	Feb. 10, 8:00 am
Amer. Farmer	Feb. 12	Plymouth	Feb. 21	Feb. 11 8:00 pm	Feb. 12, 8:00 am
*Amer. Importer	Feb. 13	Liverpool	Feb. 22	Feb. 12, 8:00 pm	Feb. 13, 8:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	Feb. 13	Gibraltar	Feb. 19	Feb. 12, 8:00 pm	Feb. 13, 8:00 am
‡Hansa	Feb. 13	Cherbourg	Feb. 21	Feb. 13, 1:00 pm	Feb. 13, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Feb. 15	Feb. 10, 4:00 pm	Feb. 10, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 20	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

*Great Britain and North Ireland.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries.
‡Except Great Britain, North Ireland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries.

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The more we wander around and see shops like that of George Newhall Company, at 145 Tremont street, the more we realize that medium and low-heel walking shoes really can be slim, sleek, trim and good looking. And that they're really made to walk in; rather than to just clomp around in! This goes for men as well as women . . . For Mr. Newhall carries shoes for both, and his is the type of shoe that tends to keep your feet in good condition and assure proper posture. And if you're one of those women who constantly bemoan the fact that it's difficult to fit your very narrow foot, or a man whose dimensions demand an above average size, this is the shop for you. Because Mr. Newhall thinks nothing (or perhaps everything!) of stocking shoes for women up to 11AAAA, or men's shoes from 5B to 14B (yes, we said fourteen). A full record is kept of your particular size and style, which of course enables prompt shipment of any order given via mail or phone. Prices range from $7.50 up.

Horses of Glass?; Yes, Lots of Them

While in the vicinity, we dropped in to see Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop, at the same address—and found the place still buzzing with loads of new things. From the silk lace sweaters to the smallest kitchen in the world! Which turns out to be a miniature kitchen, filled with furniture as well as occupants, and all in one of those tiny match boxes. And, for the benefit of a reader who wrote us some time ago asking where she could buy tiny glass horses to add to her collection, Miss Lowe now literally has a stable full of them! And they're doing everything from just standing around champing at the bit, to taking the hurdles in a graceful manner. Fifty cents each.

Toppette to Top Dresses Is Topping

This is the time of the year when most women have at least one dress that needs the addition of something or other to get it through the rest of the season. So the manufacturers (who must have wives at home!) come to our rescue with something that answers the purpose. This year it's the Toppette, which is made to top dresses as well as suits. And, in accordance with the current fashions, it has a draped neckline, a wide bodice, and raised waistline effect; molded of course. In spring flower-cart prints, plain colors or Roman stripes. The plain colors are red, white, blue, green, coral, gold and, of course, beige. Only a dollar in R. H. White's neckwear shop.

Couple of Yards Of Bracelet, Please

You buy your costume bracelets by the yard this season! Oh, you don't actually order the length, but the bracelets themselves are already made up in lengths that look to be about a yard long. And then you wind and wind them around your wrist. Those we saw at Filene's have little square wooden beads hanging down from them, first several inches of red, then green, then blue. So it looks as if you were wearing a series of colored bracelets. And those at Slattery's are called the "tear-drop bracelet" . . . inasmuch as the little glass hangings resemble tears.

Valentines Sold At 50 Cents a Bottle

Looking for a Valentine? Or perhaps we should say, are you looking for an answer to the question, "What would you like for a Valentine?" Then (depending of course on what you know about the boy's current financial status) how about the cunning little perfume bottles at Filene's. Just the very small bottle, with a perfume dabber top that is topped by a generous red glass heart. And for only 50 cents. What with the top always in view we'd say it was a pretty sure way of constantly reminding the girl of the donor all the year round. To say nothing of its being an inexpensive way! Or, for something like $3, there's a special box of Matchabelli's perfumes at C. Crawford Hollidge's. This box has three bottles of different perfumes. And for $5.95 there's the box of Corday's assortment of five perfumes. The fragrance from which will get you through any day, from dawn till bedtime. Prettily boxed (and isn't that half the valentine?). Then, of course, you can always say, "Penn's Violets," and be sure of thrilling to a heart-shaped box that holds a generous amount of loveliness that you can pin on the mink . . . or impress the family with, by leaving them in the living room! This will cost the young man just $2.50, and it's a nice, easy way of saying a lot of things he'd like to say to the sweetheart of today or yesterday.

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

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Buildings Fall Under Tax Load and Give Up Sites to Motorcars

Open ground provided by real estate owners who find it more profitable to demolish old structures than to keep them — Automobile owners seek suburbs to dwell in but demand parking space in town by day

By a Staff Photographer

Light Let Into City and Room Made for Motorists

Upper Left—Apartment House Behind Symphony Hall in Hands of Wreckers. Upper Right—As the Corner (St. Stephen Street and Westland Avenue) Looked When the Work of Clearance Was Done and Construction of a Filling Station Was Started. Lower Left—Parking Lot Near the State House. Lower Center—Parking Lot on Hanover Street, Where the American House Used to Stand. Lower Right—Parking Lot on Stuart Street

For many years the City of Boston has looked with growing concern upon the question of what to do with its acres of antiquated properties upon which owners have been unable to realize a profit and are hence unable to meet their tax payments. Today, these properties are being rapidly absorbed by a modern paying institution—the automobile parking space.

Gaping holes in the dark rows of apartment dwellings and business houses throughout the metropolitan area today attest to the trend of real estate, giving way before the demands of motorists for places to put their cars while shopping or attending the theaters. And not only are the owners of these properties regaining some of the dollars that have been tied up in the old buildings for many years, but the increasing number of parking spaces are helping the city to meet its problems of traffic congestion.

From the Fenway to the waterfront, the old City of Boston is a panorama of tall, up-to-date structures, pushing up from low-lying groups of older buildings, many of which have been doing business for more than 50 years. Today, the modern structures have absorbed most of the tenants. Many of the old buildings are half empty. The costs of remodeling are prohibitive. Yet, they cannot be rented as they are at a profit. No one wants to buy them. Little wonder, then, that the lucrative business of automobile parking calls to the owners of these properties.

Disappearance

Typical of this transformation is the disappearance of a 50-year-old building at the corner of Massachusetts and Westland Avenues and St. Stephen Street, which was rapidly being vacated by apartment house dwellers desiring more modern accommodations, and by others who found the automobile an invitation to live in suburban Boston, where lower taxes promised lower rents.

Meanwhile, taxes on the property near Symphony Hall were coming due every year at the rate of more than $3000. The owners had been losing money for some time. Several years ago, there was no answer to this impossible situation. But times have changed.

Today, streams of traffic course into the Symphony Hall district, particularly in the evening, when parking spaces are at a premium. Bangs Trust Company officials gazing out of their 50-year-old building into the thronged streets below caught an idea from the battle of motorists for parking spaces. Why not tear down the non-paying property and use the land for parking?

They did.

But rather than go into the parking business themselves, the real estate trust leased the vacant land for a price sufficient to clear its taxes on the property and pay a substantial profit. Concern over the fast-degenerating old building is gone. There is no longer any worry that tenants will vacate the property. Assessed valuations and taxes are naturally lower. A paying proposition for the trust company, a possible lucrative stand for the lessee—the Bangs project now promises to help relieve growing traffic problems in the Symphony Hall district. And incidentally, the leveling of the old building has brought light and fresh air into other apartments that were dark and drab.

According to Traffic

Volume of business in this parking space can be nothing more than speculative at this period. But theater and Symphony Hall business should keep the space filled at a maximum of 50 cars. That means $72.50 a day. Other business throughout the day at a 25-cent day rate should bring the income up to $80. And the lessee is adding a gasoline and service station to increase his profits.

Important as these projects are to hard-hit real estate men, the parking space ventures assumes even more significance to city planners as indicative of a trend that naturally follows high taxes on old vacant buildings with which old Boston is covered.

In some places, traffic does not justify the transformation from real estate to parking. But from Massachusetts avenue to Boston harbor the trend is definitely noticeable, particularly in theater districts.

In the larger parking places, the one opposite the Park Square Building, for instance, and another laid out on the site of the old American House on Hanover street, 500 cars constitute a normal day's business. A thriving business is also handled by the parking grounds close to the Metropolitan Theater.

An airplane view of downtown Boston would reveal many other gaps in the row upon row of old and new buildings where someone has decided to "cash in" on the city's failure to provide public parking facilities.

With few exceptions, most of these spaces have developed within the last five years. What will happen in the next five years is not for anyone to say with accuracy. But one highly speculative real estate expert was not adverse to predicting that Boston might shortly become "one big auomobile parking space," that is, if taxes stay at their present high levels and automobile traffic continues to "stump" the public official trying to invent ways to relieve congestion.

Behind the Microphone

Co-operative radio, represented by the Mutual Broadcasting System, did very well this year with a gross billing of time slightly under $2,000,000 for 1936, rather a record in its way. This was perhaps the principal bit of good news at the first general meeting of Mutual in Chicago. Mutual is the third coast-to-coast radio system, though actually the fourth nation-wide network (NBC has two transcontinental networks).

Twenty-six representatives of the Mutual system including W. E. Macfarlane, president of Mutual, and sales officials, attended the meeting. New England was represented by John Shepard 3d, of the Colonial Network and WAAB, Boston, distributors of Mutual programs in this area.

Mr. Macfarlane restated in his welcoming address the policy of Mutual which "was organized with the purpose of presenting better programs, allowing stations to maintain their independence, and creating a network of stations which would serve the country's listening audience and still allow stations to fulfill obligations to their various local communities."

Completing its expansion from coast to coast with the addition of the Don Lee chain in California at the end of 1936, Mutual, Mr. Macfarlane said, is now operating on an equal basis with the other two major broadcasting systems.

T. C. Streibert, first vice-president of Mutual and vice-president of WOR, Newark, key station of Mutual, declared that Mutual was built out of a process of evolving and not promoting. "The co-operative effort of all (members) is needed to build further and to complete the service rendered by our chain of stations," he concluded.

A general sales meeting of the network members was held in Chicago, unique due to the fact that it was the first time that the affiliated stations of a network were invited to participate in open discussion of its sales problems.

At the annual meeting of the directors, held Monday in the Tribune office, all of the officers and directors were re-elected for the coming year. The officers are Alfred J. McCosker, chairman of the board; W. E. Macfarlane, president; T. C. Streibert, first vice-president; E. M. Antrim, treasurer-executive secretary and J. A. Cotey, auditor.

The directors are Alfred J. McCosker, W. E. Macfarlane, Jack I. Straus, T. C. Streibert, E. M. Antrim, E. W. Wood Jr., and Fred Weber. The latter is also general manager of the network.

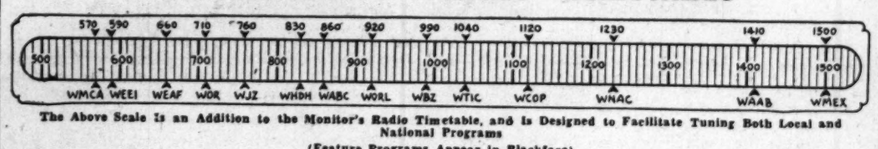
* * *

Entirely significant, we think, are the revealing comments of two conductors of the New York Philharmonic on the unsuspected but surprising "impact" of the American radio audiences upon them. We are willing to wager that the response of the American radio public was something that Arturo Toscanini, who has just signed for an exclusively radio series of concerts over the National Broadcasting Company beginning next November or December, had probably discounted or not reckoned upon in the least. When this overwhelming and vital interest in his conducting was revealed it probably surprised him and, we hope, pleased him. At least, the great maestro desires to repeat the experience.

In his message, accepting the invitation to conduct a radio series for the NBC, Mr. Toscanini said in part, "It is a great pleasure for me to think that I shall be able to put myself once more in touch with the radio public which gave me in my last season with the Philharmonic the greatest proof of its appreciation and sympathy."

John Barbirolli, recently appointed director of the Philharmonic for three years, was surprised and pleased by radio audience reaction as he has revealed in an interview reported from Glasgow, Scotland, in the London Observer.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Tito Guizar, tenor	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Studio interview	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; "Little Show"; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Talk, "Finding Yourself"	variety proram	Earl Lawrence Serenaders	Community Fund; concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Leo Carillo; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties"; chorus	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30 Alexander Woollcott, talk	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Hendrik W. Van Loon	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives": sketch	Talk, "Recovery Insurance"	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall:	Jackie Coogan in "Billy the	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Music for Dancing"; soloists;
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Kid"; Westerners group	quartet; trio	trio; quartet; orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Mar-	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
8:45 tha Raye; orchestra	Valley: dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
9:00 "Watch the Fun Go By": Al	Ben Bernie's Orch.; Ruby	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wal-	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15 Pearce and His Gang	Keeler, tap dancing	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:30 'Jack Oakie's College"; Don-	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45 ald Novis; Block and Sully;	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Montreal
10:00 Amherst Glee Club; orches-	Concert Band; narrator;	Francia White; Trudy	hockey game
10:15 tras	dramatization	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:30 Garden talk	"Rip Van Winkle": dramatiza-	"Hollywood Gossip"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45 "Lyric Serenade"	tion and music	Carol Weymann, soprano	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	George Hamilton's Orchestra
11:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
11:30 Jimmie Jackson's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Paul Ash's Orchestra	"Swing Concert"; Mildred
11:45 Jimmie Jackson's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Paul Ash's Orchestra	Bailey; Red Norvo's Orch.

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; talks, soloists and orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Viewsthe News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association, speakers.

4:10 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WAAB, "From the Mayor's Office"; talk, Mayor Mansfield.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Famous Violins"; recitals by NBC Orchestra on old violins.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Talk, "Consumer Co-operatives and American Progress," Edward A. Filene.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in "Tea for Three"; sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Professional Parade with Fred Niblo, master of ceremonies; soloists; variety; orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Tales of Opera"; dramatization and music.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Frank Chapman, baritone; Robert Armbruster's Orchestra.

First Resettlement Project In N. E. Is Under Way in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Feb. 9—The Federal Government's initial venture in rural resettlement in the New England states began with the recent purchase of 10 farm properties in four Maine counties, making up the first unit of its State of Maine farms project.

This final acquisition of the properties was preceded by months of land optioning, appraising, estimating, title clearance and planning, leading up to payments totaling $23,000 to the owners.

The ultimate objective of the Resettlement Administration, which is now a part of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to give 70 Maine families a new opportunity to achieve economic independence by resettling them on farms with tested soil and completely reconditioned buildings.

To purchase these farms, which cover about 8500 acres, $150,000 has already been appropriated and an additional $82,000 has been allotted for painting, repairs and other improvements. It is expected that most of the 70 farms will be available in time for spring planting this year.

Hundreds of Maine farmers have already filed applications for the farms and are being interviewed as rapidly as possible by Resettlement Administration officials, who work under the supervision of the regional director for New England, Dorothy M. Beck, whose headquarters are in New Haven, Conn.

There are four main requirements: applicants must be heads of families, preferably between 30 and 40 years of age; they must have no physical handicaps; they must have had agricultural experience, and they must be located according to geographical distribution.

The project in Maine is known as the "infiltration type," which is believed to be especially suited to New England conditions. In it the farm families are absorbed in communities where they are known, occupying individual properties rather than being housed in new communities.

Leasing agreements are being worked out to cover occupancy by the new families for a period not exceeding five years.

After this trial period purchase agreements on the long-term payment plan can be made, with the rental paid in the first five years applied to the purchase price.

Are Fox Breeders Farmers Is Issue Raised by Social Security Act Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Feb. 9—In an effort to obtain a definite decision from the Bureau of Internal Revenue that fox breeders are farmers—as they are recognized by the Department of Agriculture—Haven Sawyer of Bangor, executive committeeman of the American National Fox and Fur Breeders' Association, has gone to Washington, D. C.

The question of exemption of fox breeders from the provisions of the Social Security Act, if they are to be classified as farmers, had been raised by the bureau.

Mr. Sawyer stated that he personally had no objection to contributing to the Social Security fund if this action could be taken without losing for the fur breeders their status as farmers—since farmers are specifically exempted.

Fur foxes have always been classed as domestic animals, both by the Department of Agriculture and by their breeders, Mr. Sawyer declared, and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has written a letter to this effect to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, he said he had been informed.

Yesterday Mr. Sawyer met Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine and conferred with representatives and senators from other fox-breeding states, including Wyoming, Wisconsin and Michigan. It was arranged that a delegation should call on the Internal Revenue Commissioner on Tuesday.

According to Mr. Sawyer, 125,000 silver fox pelts were produced in the United States in 1936, and about two-thirds of them were handled by the American National Fox and Fur Breeders' Association—a farmers' co-operative.

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Made with Pure Raspberry Jam — JELLY ROLLS PKG. 19c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Pennsylvania Academy Annual

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The 132d annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, while more interesting than its immediate predecessors, is still an exhibition with reservations. It admits that the art of the painter is changing; yet the admission seems grudging, especially in the light of the prize awards.

It is impossible for any art organization, however honestly it may champion the viewpoints and techniques of the eighties to bring back the atmosphere of those days, and it is a trifle sad to note that from an exhibition that harbors such canvases as "Amelita on a Burro" by Wayman Adams, "Icy Ravine" by Henry Varnum Poor, "School Days" by John J. Soble, "Bathers" by Robert Brackman, "Covered Wagon" by Eugene Higgins, to mention only a few, the various juries should have turned retrogressive and retrospective in choice.

Consider, for instance, the large panoramic "Springtime, Tohicken," by Daniel Garber, which won the Jennie Sesnan Medal for the best landscape in the show. There are many good landscapes, including "View of Kingston" by Georgina Klitgaard; Carroll Tyson's "Bangor," "Port au Percil" by Eugene Speicher, "South Dakota Threshers" by Ogden Pleissner, "Thunder Storm" by Ann Brockman and "Norris Dam" by Paul Sample—a much more difficult and ambitious undertaking than Garber's spring marching up Pennsylvania hillsides.

* * *

In this panorama of a great government project Paul Sample has attempted to produce through out-and-out realism, with minute attention to detail, the sense of the bigness of the job, its physical layout and the character of the valley and mountain country, so tremendous in scale that ordinarily impressive man-made machines used in construction are little more than toy tracery.

It is true, that Garber, Edward W. Redfield and Elmer Schofield, all represented in the annual, offer handsome canvases, but all three are repeating what they have been saying in paint over a long period of years.

The retrospective atmosphere is furtner heightened by the inclusion, in memoriam, of "Corn Husker" by John McLure Hamilton.

The Temple Gold Medal, considered the highest honor among the awards, was given to Henry Lee McFee for "Sleeping Black Girl." McFee is, unquestionably, one of the country's foremost painters, although the canvas honored may not measure up to the finest of his works.

The effort to return art to the eighties by the sheer will of the jury of award is, perhaps, most obvious in the choice of Frank von der Lancken's "My Mother," as recipient of the Beck Medal for the best portrait. It is a good canvas, carried out with all the care that characterized the Munich School in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The artist is from Tulsa, Okla.

Another portrait, that of Peter Hurd, painter and lithographer, by his wife Henriette Wyeth, was given the Mary Smith prize for the best picture by a woman painter of Philadelphia or vicinity. The composition is interesting, with the serious young man posed against one of his own western mountain landscapes, seated beside a table on which are more of his sketches.

* * *

There must have been keen competition for the Beck Medal, as three of the awards indicate the throes of the jury—all three being made to portraits. The third is Ernest Ipsen's "Mr. Lanth and Bottles," a portrait of a man and his dog, accorded the Walter Lippincott prize for the best figure piece in the exhibition. Somehow one feels that in its original interpretation that award was not intended for portraits but rather for the sort of composition that Robert Brackman produced in "Bathers."

Taken by and large it is a show of high technical average; too conservative in trend to be genuinely representative; the type of restrained museum show that admits certain changes in the art field, but shies away from other changes that may be as indicative of the next decade as the canvases now on view are of the last.

Again, one feels that what is here shown fails to fulfill the purposes for which the academy was originally organized. Then it stood for the art of the day—of the minute—for the encouragement of young talent in America. It has grown too timid, and has developed on its once active sense of participation in a living, moving art the moss of museum retrospection that tends to welcome new ideas only when they have grown old. While such an attitude may be necessary as a curb on museum acquisitions, an institution dedicated to living art need suffer from no such qualms.

The sculpture section is this year pitiable. Sparse almost to the point of extinction, it includes few important works. Perhaps the best is the sensitive yet firmly modeled "Young Lamb" by Gertrude K. Lathrop which unfortunately was passed over in the award of the Widener Gold Medal for a much less distinguished though more ambitious composition, "Greyhounds Playing," by Anna Hyatt Huntington.

Four heroic architectural interpretations of the elements by C. P. Jennewein are the largest contributions in size, but are otherwise perfunctory.

When the sculptor attempts to materialize such a subject as "Introspection," the result is not always happy. The composition of that title by A. Stirling Calder, posing a kneeling, headless man, with his head held turned inward in his outstretched hands, proves too material for the burden of its message.

George Demetrios, Boston sculptor, found the subject for his "Sauna," a lithe figure of a boy holding a water bucket, in a Finnish steam bath in Gloucester, Mass., thus tapping new and interesting source material.

Portraits are, in general, poor. The best are by Albert Laessle, Philadelphia sculptor, and include a study of the painter Joseph T. Pearson, who is also represented in the annual by two large religious compositions of the "Descent from the Cross."

Chappel Studio

"My Mother," by Frank von der Lancken, Which Received the Beck Medal for the Best Portrait at the Pennsylvania Academy Annual

Myaskovsky's Symphony No. 16

By Victor Belaiev

Moscow

In the last two years U. S. S. R. music has been enriched by the addition of several interesting symphonic works, including a symphony by Aram Khachaturyan, and a symphony and a piano concerto by Tikhon Khrennikov. Both composers belong to the younger generation.

Khachaturyan's composition is of imposing proportions, and is noteworthy for its Oriental rhythms and melodic material, and its emotional exaltation. Armenia, his native land, has produced a number of eminent composers, headed by Alexsandr Spendiarov, but Khachaturyan is the first of them to think symphonically, i. e. to give expression, not only to the external, colorful aspects of Armenian music, but also to the general cultural and musical outlook.

The symphony and piano concerto by Khrennikov (who is also a pianist) are big compositions testifying to the maturity of his talent and to his ability to produce works large in scale and rich in content. A distinguishing feature of his style is the capacity for clearly contrasted musical thinking within the limits of the fundamental mood of the composition, a capacity which, in the language of the old poetics, guarantees the maximum of variety, with the maximum of unity.

Khachaturyan is a pupil of Myaskovsky, whilst Khrennikov is a pupil of a pupil of the latter—the talented composer V. Shebalin. Both, therefore, belong to the school of Myaskovsky, the greatest contemporary symphonist in the U. S. S. R. and one of its most authoritative composers and musicians. The fact that Khachaturyan and Khrennikov are members of the same school does not, however, deprive their music of personal and individual traits, nor prevent its differing from that of the head of the school, who has just produced his Sixteenth Symphony. Its world première took place at Moscow at a State Philharmonic concert under the direction of Eugen Szenkar, the Austrian conductor.

This work, superbly interpreted by Szenkar, made a profound impression on its hearers, who were amazed at its power and brilliancy. In it the composer's characteristic methods of expounding his musical ideas are shown with the utmost clarity and stand out in high relief. Thanks to this, the style of the new work has that purity, simplicity, lucidity and finish peculiar to classical compositions in which the ideal balance between form and content is maintained. Laconic and brilliant in respect of the musical language employed, and interesting in its themes, this symphony expresses an optimistic outlook.

At the end of the performance the audience, which filled to overflowing the Great Hall of the Conservatoire, gave the composer an ovation and recalled both him and the conductor many times.

The program also included D. Kabalevsky's Second Piano Concerto, already familiar to the Moscow public; the solo part of this agreeable work was finely played by its composer.

Another item was the first performance of a new Concert Overture, op. 72, by Prokofieff. This overture, which had a great success and was magnificently conducted by Szenkar, is one of those later works of Prokofieff's in which he reveals his searchings for a new style and an effort to get away from the "abstract" style of composition which characterized his music for some 10 years after the production of the ballet "Chout" and the Third Piano Concerto. The new overture, which was finely played by the orchestra is interesting by reason of its sonority, and also because the composer makes use of Russian themes, a practice which he had avoided.

This sudden change in Prokofieff's outlook, which promises to yield interesting results in future, is also emphasized by a collection of new piano pieces, entitled "Thoughts," and some studies for piano not yet published.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

Brangwyn Drawings on View

By Frank Rutter

London

A fine series of Frank Brangwyn's original studies for his mural decorations in the Rockefeller Building, Radio City, has been put on exhibition at the Walthamstow Museum, to remain till June 26. The drawings are in chalk and black wash on tracing paper, squared to scale with the paintings that were made from them. Epic in the power of their composition and appealing to the imagination, these drawings also charm by their technical qualities, by the varied gradations of effect in the use of the chalk, and by the calligraphic beauty of the sweeping brush strokes, which rival the achievement of the masters of the Far East.

These deeply moving black-and-white designs may be regarded as the culmination of Brangwyn's life work, the interpretation of the pageantry and drama of humanity in terms of pictorial design.

The first panel shows primitive man wresting his life from nature; in the second agriculture is shown as the base of civilization; in the third we see industrialized labor using the powers of machinery, while the fourth and last expresses the present urgency of the age-old appeal to humanity to abstain from self-destruction.

There is also on exhibition in the museum a collection of etchings and lithographs presented by Brangwyn as a further contribution to the Borough's Memorial to its great townsman, William Morris. It is hoped that the Rockefeller cartoons will ultimately be hung in the panelled hall of the Water House, the old mansion at Walthamstow where Morris once lived which is now being converted into the William Morris Art Gallery.

Here, in addition to Brangwyn's cartoons and choice examples of his own etchings, lithographs, and color wood cuts, there may also be seen a representative collection of black-and-white by his contemporaries, which Mr. Brangwyn has also given to this borough in East London. These include etchings by Whistler, Seymour Haden, Zorn, Bauer, Steinlen and D. Y. Cameron, mezzo-tints by Sir Frank Short, lithographs by Belleroche and Fantin Latour, and drawings by Walter Crane, Alphonse Legros and Hanslip Fletcher.

At Barbizon House paintings by Sir William Beechey R. A. (1753-1839) and his contemporaries are on view. Beechey, whose centenary will be due in another couple of years, was a graceful and accomplished rather than a powerful portrait painter. He is seen at his best here in the portrait of his daughter Charlotte, entitled "The Gleaner," and a portrait of Lady Georgina Bathurst exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1801 under the title of "Adoration." Both these portraits, and also a painting of the artist's son "Rear-Admiral Frederick William Beechey," come from the collection of Mrs. M. K. Commeline, Beechey's great-granddaughter.

Contemporaries senior to Beechey here represented are Thomas Hudson and Sir Joshua Reynolds, while there is also a portrait of "Mrs. Chalmers of Gadgirth" by Raeburn, who was born three years after Beechey. Capable if less known portrait painters of the same period who are well represented in this exhibition are Thomas Beach, Tilly Kettle, John Opie, the Cornish artist, and Thomas Harlow (1787-1819), whose best work has frequently been confused with that of his more famous contemporary, Sir Thomas Lawrence P. R. A.

Toscanini in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

While the Palais Garnier is undergoing further repairs, necessitated by fire, the Opéra is obliged to wander from theater to theater. After the performances given for several months at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, it was installed—at the request of musicians—for a few weeks at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. Here it found a particularly favorable atmosphere. As to the Opéra-Comique, too closely confined within the Salle Favart, the difficult question of its repertory is being discussed by a committee of composers which, henceforth, is to give official assistance to the director.

The only fruitful innovation to be recorded is the resolution that the state place the two opera houses under the sole control of M. Rouché, who has become the superintendent of our operatic activities. This centralization of authority has the advantage of substituting for a sterile rivalry a better use of repertory works and of the artists who interpret them. For some time the absurdity of the pretence of specialization has been denounced. The Opéra-Comique, with its somber tragedies, no longer deserves its title. Neither did the choice of works made by the Opéra respond to its definition. From now on it will be possible to introduce more order and logic. Works such as "Pénélope," or "Le Roi d'Ys," will, at last, leave the Opéra-Comique, where they were out of place, for the Opéra, which offers a frame better adapted to their characters. On the other hand, a work like "L'Heure Espagnole" is much more suited to the Salle Favart than to the Palais Garnier. For the present, however, the situation remains unchanged.

* * *

The reopening of the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées enabled Toscanini to give three triumphantly successful concerts with an orchestra composed mainly of the elements of the old Straram Orchestra and the finest virtuosos in the French capital. Toscanini's choice of programs was sufficiently austere. The first included Schubert's Seventh Symphony, which is certainly a little drab and monotonous; Brahms's First Symphony, also not easily accessible to the public, and the "Coriolan" Overture.

The Finale of the Brahms was dazzling. But the revelation of the evening lay in the interpretation of the "Coriolan" Overture. Toscanini asserts that he rarely conducts this work on account of its difficulties. This means that it is not always possible to find an orchestra sufficiently disciplined and pliable enough to realize his intentions. With us the "Coriolan" Overture, which is heard at all our symphony concerts, has become neutral and commonplace, without any striking relief. Toscanini, on the contrary, turns it into a gripping drama. The overture becomes a synthesis of the whole tragedy. And, needless to say, this admirable conductor found the way to balance the sonorities of the orchestration and to free it of those heavy platitudes which have become one of the most tiresome traditions of our concerts.

Three new works were introduced into his second program, one of which was the First Symphony by the young Soviet musician Shostakovich. This young man of 30 is one of the most remarkable composers in present-day Russia. Much may be expected of him. This work radiates freshness and youth. And though it respects the classical symphonic forms, it revitalizes them with a kind of airy joyousness, vivacity and pulsating vitality. The orchestration is luminous and transparent. One feels that here is something new, and reminiscent of spring. The performance achieved the greatest success.

* * *

Toscanini also gave us Busoni's "Rondeau Arlequinesque" revealed a lively harmonic and orchestral curiosity. But it is evident that his elaborate researches have deprived the work a little of its freshness. For the time in which it was written the score contains many actual discoveries. Yet, in listening to it today, one is obliged to admit a certain awkwardness and embarrassment in this overcharged and forced writing.

A "Tango" by Sonzogno completed the series of novelties. Sonzogno is the grandson of the famous Italian publisher. He is a young man apparently destined to a brilliant career, if one may judge by the precocious mastery revealed in the "Tango." The composer, like Ravel in his "Boléro" and "La Valse," and Louis Aubert in his "Habañera," wishes to give a description, as it were, of the essence of a dance; that is to say, of all the volatile qualities that pervade a characteristic rhythm enriched by associated pictures, ideas and sentiments. The tango, a step impregnated with nostalgia, is particularly evocative.

Certain passages in this young composer's writing are not, however, free of Maurice Ravel's obvious influence. Yet the work is individual, interesting and admirably orchestrated. Toscanini presented the Finale with such magnificent tonal effects that the "Tango" was the success of the evening.

The second program also included a performance of Vincent d'Indy's "Istar." This was interpreted with a clarity and precision that showed up its weaknesses in the clearest light. Here is a work which will not improve with time. The musical poverty of the ideas developed in these variations, the conception of which alone is interesting, was apparent to the best of Vincent d'Indy's friends.

Debussy's "La Mer" brought the muscial cycle to a close. In this triptych Toscanini, as usual, affirmed his mastery. He knows how to avoid the impression of discontinuity so often prevalent in the performances of other conductors. From beginning to end he makes it a melodic work. This treatment does not in any way betray Debussy's ideas, but rather gives them their full significance. An enthusiastic public acclaimed the champion of this masterpiece.

Undramatic Pauses

By Arthur Pollock

New York

After a preliminary tour, that gentle play made from James Hilton's gentle novel, "And Now Goodbye," is on view at the John Golden Theater near New York's main street, a thoroughfare not noticeably hospitable to simple tenderness. Nor is it hospitable to plays without force of some kind, whether of dramatic action or of idea. "And Now Goodbye," converted into dramatic form by Philip Howard, is invertebrate.

The contemplative sweetness, the compassionate wisdom of Hilton Mr. Howard has wanted to bring over into the theater, and that is not easy for a dramatist who has not a skill comparable with that of the novelist. For to bring over the characters and the situation is not enough. Somehow he must reclothe characters and situation, give them presuasiveness and interest, simply through their speech, that the writer of the novel gave them by his own comments upon their actions and the workings of their minds when they themselves were not talking. Mr. Howard has not been able to bring to the theater, in its original form or in some new way of his own, the quality of the story told by Mr. Hilton.

Philip Merivale, a logical choice for the leading role, is an actor whose finest virtues lie in the dexterity and naturalness with which he underacts. It is even probably that this is one of his best performances in underacting. All the more ruinous, then, does it prove. For most of th other members of the cast are busy competing with him in underacting, with the result that the background against which he plays provides no contrast for his effortless playing. They all play down, the play itself is played down into the dumps. This maye be realistic, but it is not very interesting.

An actor named Raymond Bond has contrived a play, using familiar models, among them "Tobacco Road," about the farmers of Nebraska. He calls it "Thirsty Soil," but the soil is there only as a specious background, meaning very little to the play. The characters are folk of primitive minds and morals. A great deal happens to them without givin, the play truth or reality or indicating that the author's fancy has wafted him far away from the theatricalities that lure most actors when, having spent years in the theater, they sit down to write of human beings in their natural state. "Thirsty Soil," which is at the Forty-eighth Street Theater, is wholly synthetic.

Busy Days at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

After nearly nine years of neglect the Metropolitan Opera House revived at a special matinée on Feb. 4 Rimsky-Korsakoff's satirical operatic fantasy, "Le Coq d'Or." As though that event were not enough of the unusual for a single day, a prodigal management prefaced the Russian work (sung in French) with a "Cavalleria Rusticana," in which Rosa Ponselle made one of her rare appearances as Santuzza, and then in the evening the lavish gentlemen introduced Richard Hageman's opera after Robert Browning, "Caponsacchi," to America. It was no easy day for the wayfaring reviewer.

When "Le Coq d'Or" was presented for the first time in this country, on March 6, 1918, at the Metropolitan there was considerable excitement over the novelty of the staging. The mise en scène devised by Michel Fokine for the Diaghileff Ballets Russes was used, involving the famous double cast—the singers, dressed in collegiate caps and gowns of maroon, grouped in jury boxes on either side of the stage, while in the center the members of the ballet mimed and danced the roles, the singers, meanwhile, merely singing.

Memorable was the graceful dancing of Rosina Galli as the Queen of Chemakha, accompanied by Maria Barrientos singing the Queen's air entrancingly, the two combining in a real enchantment; and likewise the fantastic humors of Adolph Bolm as the impersonator of King Dodon. The Fokine mise en scène continued in use at the Metropolitan till the present revival. Now "Le Coq d'Or" is given with a single cast, the singers doing the acting and in the case of Lily Pons some dancing, too.

* * *

Something is to be said for each manner of staging. For instance, the magic of the Queen's entrance in Act II when the casting is double cannot be reproduced by a single artist. On the other hand, the ensuing dialogue engaged in by King, Queen and General can gain immensely in thrust and carrying power when mime and singer are one and the same.

The delightful scenery designed by Willy Pogany 19 years ago figures again in this revival and with unblemished freshness. Bright and varied colors lend interest to the costumes. There is plenty of movement on the stage, though one must admit the direction might be more imaginative. Altogether the spectacle is pleasing.

Of the cast at the first showing Ezio Pinza as King Dodon found most favor. He voiced his lines sonorously and with more smoothness than is his wont, and his ponderous clowning provoked the huge audience to laughter and applause. Lily Pons's voice sounded thin and murky, but she adorned her impersonation of the Queen of Chemakha with a dance that she had been carefully preparing, and, believe it or not, her dancing was definitely better than her singing.

"Caponsacchi," with a libertto derived by Arthur Goodrich from his play of the same name in which Walter Hampden has appeared so often, a play derived in its turn from Robert Browning's interminable poem, "The Ring and the Book," proved rather slow and long-drawn-out in the opera house, though the subject is undeniably an apt one for operatic treatment. Discrete cutting would doubtless benefit the work as lyric drama.

* * *

Mr. Hageman, an operatic conductor of long experience, reveals in this score his practical ability as a man of the theater, his fine skill as an orchestrator, and his tact and consideratenes in writing for the human voice. The music is by no means ultramodern, the composers who have here influenced Mr. Hageman most being apparently Wagner, Richard Strauss, Verdi and Puccini.

The composer conducted with the authority one would expect. Of the singing actors Lawrence Tibbett, as the evil Franceschini, excelled, as both singer and actor. Norman Cordon made a dominating figure whether impersonating Innocent XII or the Governor of Arezzo.

Another Metropolitan event of recent days was the American debut of Gertrud Ruenger as Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre on the evening of Feb. 3. Mme. Ruenger had been brought over for leading Wagner parts from the Continent, where she sang for years as a contralto at the Vienna Staatsoper and more recently as a dramatic soprano at the Berlin Staatsoper. Seemingly the change was a mistake. The voice sounded dull or shrill except in the lower extremity of the scale, and there was no revelation of dramatic power to compensate for the vocal limitations. Indeed, as an actress the lady was singularly inept.

Women Painters and Sculptors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It is curious that artists should adopt distinctions precluding participation of both sexes in an exhibition. But the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, whose forty-sixth annual show is now on at the Fine Arts Building, has arrived where its exhibitions are fairly complete in their justification of themselves as exclusively women's affairs. No longer do they represent, as could once be said of them, merely a proficient segment of the art profession, skillful preeminently in the pleasant arts of flower painting and decorative design. The display at the Fine Arts Building is more than that; it is a vigorous demonstration of painting in many forms, alert in its awareness of changing taste, courageous in its investigation of new ideas regarding both subject material and methods. It maintains at the same time a quiet composure and dignity.

The same may be said for the sculpture on display as for the paintings, though to a less degree. Sculpture is always costly to produce and difficult to handle. Thus the 40 or so pieces in bronze and marble make a less imposing show than the paintings which fill three large galleries with more than 300 examples. They are small or of medium large proportions, and it is obvious that there is no great creative talent at work among them. Single figure pieces for the most part they are, straightforward, honestly made, but with the exception of a small "Diana" by Marion Sanford and a graceful, decorative figure, "End of Summer," by Sylvia S. Kodjbanoff (both of them prize-winning pieces), they are generally unimaginative.

Women painters are not usually addicted to imaginative flights in painting, and the few examples of this kind on display are not particularly impressive. On the contrary, they confine themselves mostly to recording observable facts and phenomena with excellent taste, with abundant talent for flower subjects and sensitively brushed landscapes and figures. Also, they work freely in the midst of everyday life, with a growing ardor and interest for actualities. Prominent in the show is a large painting of negro singers, the "Twilight Quartette" of Ruth Starr Rose, and not far away is Hortense Ferne's "Clown Alley," a picture of clowns "making up" in a circus. Both are typical of new trends in subject matter, well painted and instinct with life.

It is in the large Vanderbilt Gallery that many of the best paintings are shown, though the hanging committee, it must be said, has taken pains to make each room attractive. Among the portraits, two of special distinction are Lois Williams's "Portrait of an Old Man" and Cecil Clark Davis's decorative portrait.

Not even the venerable National Academy of Design has filled the large galleries with more ease and with less perfunctory space-filling than the Women Painters and Sculptors on this occasion. The fact is, the organization has built up its membership strongly during recent years, extending its representation to various remote parts of the country, and is well entitled to speak for American women in art. The forty-sixth annual is among the most attractive shows, certainly the most ambitious, the association has held since it began exhibiting several years ago in its present setting.

Mr. Monteux Opens New Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

San Francisco's music seasons nowadays divide themselves sharply into two parts. The opera schedule pre-empts the pre-Christmas period. Concerts meanwhile are infrequent. After the holiday the San Francisco Symphony gets under way, and recitals become legion.

Seventeen performances of opera came off so well this season that the total deficit was about $25,000.

Pierre Mont has started his second season at the head of the San Francisco Symphony. The youthful spirit that he breathed into the organization a year ago continues to show fresh vitality. He has persuaded the Musical Association to increase his personnel by eight string players to a total of 90. Ticket sale for the season and for his first pair of concerts was extraordinarily good.

A tersely dramatic and powerful performance of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony was the main offering of his opening program. He handled beautifully also the impressionistic brilliance and delicate exotic ruminations of Debussy's "Ibéria." Further, the orchestra showed advantage of Mr. Monteux's magnificent leadership in the Bach D major Suite, No. 3, and in Wagner's "Parsifal" Prelude.

* * *

Other recent orchestral concerts have been those of the Sinfonietta, led by Giulio Minetti, and of local Federal symphony ensembles.

Mr. Minetti's programs are invariably resourceful and enterprising. At most he uses 20 players. While his performances do not pretend to virtuoso finish, they are for the most part effectively zestful and devoted. He frequently presents works for small chamber music groups.

It was enterprising of him to program Arnold Schönberg's superromantic "Verklärte Nacht," a composition probably never before heard in San Francisco, although it is 38 years old. His researches in concert material have extended into the past among unfamiliar scores of Friedemann Bach and Manfredini, and into such contemporary repertory as Alfredo Casella's piquant "Serenade," Vittorio Gnecchi's "Pavane," Sinigaglia's "Concert Study," and Vaughan Williams's "Shropshire Lad" songs.

Two local composers have headed Federal orchestras in their own latest works. Ernst Bacon, San Francisco WPA director, had recently been commissioned to write a piece for the Municipal Chorus. Therefore, the Chorus was guest with the San Francisco Federal Symphony in his new Cantata. From the other side of the bay, Gastone Usigli brought his excellent Oakland Federal Symphony to perform his tone poem, "Humanitas."

* * *

Mr. Bacon's cantata, based on Biblical lines that develop the mood of world weariness, is of half-program length. Like most of his composition, it contains passages of remarkable force and eloquence. Yet also like many of them, it is not consistent. As a complete work, it is lacking in architectural unity. Some of its choral and ensembles are splendid, some of its orchestral writing is diffuse and ungainly.

In "Humanitas," Mr. Usigli follows in the trends of Richard Strauss. He has firm orchestral technique. His tone poem, while lacking in saving passages of mellow appeal, is enormously sweeping and intense.

From Mr. Anderson Again

By L. A. Sloper

For his third contribution to the current theatrical season, Maxwell Anderson has turned again to history. The tragedy of Mayerling occupies him in "The Masque of Kings," which is now at the Shubert Theater in New York after a fortnight's grooming in Boston.

Because of the Hapsburg distaste for publicity, the world has never been quite certain what happened at the shooting lodge of the Crown Prince Rudolph on a January day of 1889—whether Rudolph and the Baroness Mary Vetsera committed suicide together, whether one killed the other and then himself, or whether both were slain for political reasons. Mr. Anderson's research has led him to the conclusion that Mary shot herself because she had lost the Crown Prince, and that he followed her example because he had been disillusioned not only in his love but in his hopes of displacing his father and instituting a liberal régime.

We can afford to let the historians debate the historical accuracy of this theory. What concerns us is the use Mr. Anderson has made of his materials for drama. He has made brilliant use of them. He has presented not a royal romance, with a throne well lost for love, but a dramatic conflict between an autocratic Emperor and a liberal Crown Prince, with the imperial parental affection really a more potent element than the infatuation of the imperial son for a trumpery baroness. If you expect a sentimental yarn of a grande passion you will be disappointed; if you are interested in a drama of conflicting human wills and ambitions and emotions, you will be rewarded by this play. Especially as Mr. Anderson has clothed his drama in some of his most lyrical rhythmic prose.

* * *

Rudolph has lived his 30 years in a corrupt, spy-ridden Court. He has come to hate his father and to despise everybody else in the Hofburg. He wants to divorce his wife and to marry the Vetsera. Thwarted by Franz Joseph, he plots revolution and actually carries a coup d'état to the point of ordering the Emperor executed. Even then Franz Joseph is too clever for him. He makes his son understand that the path he is taking leads not to liberalism and justice but to precisely the tyranny Rudolph abhors. Incidentally he lets Rudolph know that the woman he wants to marry came to the palace originally to spy on him. The young man prefers then to let the empire slip back into his father's hands.

The first act builds up the situation and leaves Rudolph planning his coup—with one of his father's spies among the conspirators. The second brings a confrontation of Emperor and Crown Prince, a stirring clash of wills and the final retreat of the rebel prince. These two acts have been tightened up since the Boston opening and are now thoroughly effective. The last act remains weak. There is too much talk for the action, and the final curtain is anti-climactic.

Mr. Anderson has not kept his characters entirely in their period. Perhaps he has not intended to. Their speech smacks sometimes of post-war times, especially when they talk of war and profits and proletarians. There is perhaps nothing which might not possibly have been said in 1889, but the manner of the saying is more recent.

* * *

The Theater Guild has gone thoughtfully about the casting of the piece. Between the author and Dudley Digges, the Emperor Franz Joseph becomes the chief figure of the play, a magnificent and even a sympathetic figure, bluff, cynical, single-minded, merciless, devoted to his job of "bookkeeper to an empire" but devoted also to his Empress and his son. Henry Hull plays the Crown Prince with vigor and with a good grasp of the character; if he would take more care with his enunciation his conception would be clearer to the audience.

The two principal women's parts are relatively minor. Pauline Frederick, past mistress of the arts of the stage, gives its full value to the role of the Empress. Not a gesture but tells its story, not a syllable that fails to reach the listeners. Margo is not well cast as the Baroness Mary Vetsera. Her personal charm and the unusual quality of her voice will attract a large following, but she has not made the character hers. Others who contribute include Herbert Yost, Claudia Morgan, Catherine Lawrence, Glenn Anders, Joseph Holland and Leo G. Carroll. Lee Simonson's costumes and settings are illusive, and Philip Moeller's direction is well paced.

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Business and Industry

1936 Profits of 130 Big Concerns Highest in Six Years

Commerce and Finance

Wallace Plan Hit By Grain Brokers As Impracticable

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Grain brokers in Chicago's financial district were dubious today over the efficacy of Secretary Wallace's four-stage "ever-normal granary" plan so far as it related to wheat production.

The consensus was: The plan would operate successfully if the Government can control weather.

Secretary Wallace suggested the advisability of positive production control when favorable weather promoted a wheat crop that exceeded a "normal supply."

Harvey S. Williams, a grain broker, said the granary plan "appears to be another attempt to guess what the future may have in store in the shape of weather."

R. O. Cromwell, grain expert, said the plan may be a worthy "emergency feature," but contended it "creates its own emergencies because of man's inability to forecast weather and other factors affecting world supply and demand."

John Pitt, another grain broker and crop expert, discounted the possibility of regulating production effectively by limiting "sown acreage."

Kansas farmers, he said, produced approximately four times as much wheat in 1931 as in 1935, although the acreage in both years was approximately the same.

"The one thing responsible for the big difference was weather," he said. "Moisture is the greatest single determining factor in Kansas yields and of all the factors concerned, mere 'sown acreage' is perhaps of least consequence."

Some brokers expressed the opinion the plan made no allowance for the possibility of similar surplus condition existing in Canada, and said foreign buyers would be encouraged to withhold purchases as long as a visible surplus existed in the United States.

Mr. Williams contended the proposal to stabilize prices through the granary plan "disregards the disastrous experience of the Federal Farm Board," which operated from 1929 to 1932. "Following the board's policy of accumulation," he said, "prices declined to the lowest level in over 400 years."

Record Steel Ingot Output in January

By the Associated Press

New York

Mirroring the high rate of activity in the steel industry, production of steel ingots in January broke all records for that month at 4,736,697 gross tons, the American Iron & Steel Institute reports.

Output was 7 per cent greater than the 4,431,645 tons turned out in December and more than 55 per cent ahead of the January, 1936, production of 3,045,946 tons. The January, 1929, production was 4,500,131 tons.

By producing at more than 81 per cent of its capacity during January, the industry operated at the highest rate since February, 1930, when it was 84.47 per cent, the institute said.

Installment Sales Increased 33 P. C. In 1936 Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Influenced by the increased public interest in home furnishings, installment sales gained 33 per cent in 1936 over 1935, according to a survey made by the controllers' congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

The 33 per cent advance last year supplements an increase of 25 per cent in 1935 over 1934, and these figures compare with a 12 per cent gain in dollar sales in the field in 1935 over the previous year and a 7 per cent gain in dollar sales in 1935 over 1934.

The controllers' congress reported that the retail credit survey for 1935 of the Department of Commerce indicated 7.8 per cent of department store sales in that year were made on deferred payment terms. An increase of 33 per cent in 1936 would indicate that last year approximately 9.3 per cent of the total volume of department store sales were made on an installment basis.

Charge account sales (30-day accounts) increased to a degree slightly less than did total sales of all types. Cash, C. O. D. and will-call sales combined, showed the smallest increase of all the three major types of classifications.

Major Companies' Profits 47.8 P. C. Above 1935 Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The $873,958,105 earned by the first 130 major companies to report 1936 results was the best in six years, a compilation by the Associated Press indicated.

Profits of the group were 47.8 per cent above the previous year.

Heavy industry continued to lead the parade into higher ground. Steel producers, for example, more than trebled their income. This was the result of a 41 per cent upturn in average rate of mill operations, putting many corporations back in the black. The 1936 rate was 68.5 per cent of capacity against 48.5 a year ago.

Railroads reported profits up 133 per cent. Lagging many months behind other industries, carrier income spurted when the broad advance in business activity permitted a larger proportion of gross revenues to slip through to net.

Chemical earnings, dependent chiefly on orders received from other manufacturers, picked up 43.1 per cent.

Groups dealing directly with the great consuming public showed less substantial gains. Finance companies, making possible the mass purchasing of automobiles and the like, pushed their income up 42.6 per cent. Tobacco, food and utilities registered increases of 28.1, 26.9 and 25.4 per cent, respectively

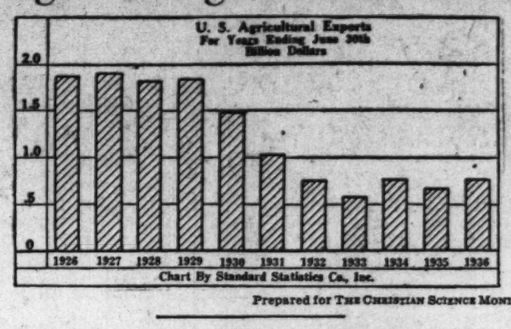
The few carpet makers, automobiles accessory manufacturers and oil companies issuing statements showed wide advances.

Rail equipments, on the other hand, and variety chains were able to improve their income record but slightly during the period.

The following tabulation presents an analysis o fthe figures, including the number of companies in each category, combined net income for 1936 and percentage gain over the previous year:

	No. Co.'s	Net Income	P.C. Gain
Steels	12	$116,874,545	221.9
Railroads	18	99,274,383	133.2
Chemicals	6	99,961,619	43.1
Finance Co.'s	4	20,790,885	42.6
Tobaccos	6	59,806,684	28.1
Foods	4	22,624,110	26.9
Utilities	23	314,944,100	25.4
Miscellaneous	57	140,381,779	24.9
Total	130	873,958,105	47.8

U. S. Agricultural Exports Show Slight Change in Past 5 Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A major item in the farm philosophy of Secretary Wallace is that the Federal Government should exert some form of control over the production of agricultural products.

His point is that millions of acres were originally planted to supply a foreign market which no longer exists and which is not likely to be fully recovered.

Thus, continued cultivation of this acreage must lead to chronic overproduction during periods of normal weather cycles, bringing about low prices and distress among the farming population.

John Hancock Life Has a Record Year

Admitted assets at the end of 1936 of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston total $796,393,304, an increase of $64,892,388 or 8.87 per cent over the previous year, according to the annual report issued by Guy W. Cox, president of the company.

"At the beginning of its 75th year," declared Mr. Cox, "the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston stands at the highest point in its history in insurance in force, in assets, in surplus strength and in ability to serve."

The company, according to the report, paid $84,754,313 to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1936. Insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1936, totaled $3,815,663,270, a company top-record which is an increase of $222,514,748 over 1935. Of this increase $121,410,704 was ordinary and group insurance and the weekly premium coverage was $101,104,044.

The company has set aside $17,446,614 for dividends to policyholders in 1937.

The company's income was the highest on record, $193,089,958, or $12,724,044 greater than 1935, of which $6,394,962 was an increase in premium payments. Total premium receipts were $147,519,393.

Four directors were elected for a term of four years. They are Charles L. Ayling, Thomas M. Devlin, Elbert H. Brock and Eliot Wadsworth, all of Boston.

Your Income Tax

This is the thirteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Business Expenses

Deductions for business expenses form a large item in the return of many taxpayers and must have certain qualities to be allowed. Such deduction must be for an expenditure in connection with the maintenance and operation of the taxpayer's business or business properties; it must be an ordinary expense and it must be a necessary expense. In insisting upon the latter qualifications, the Bureau of Internal Revenue is upheld by the Board of Tax Appeals and the courts. Ordinary and necessary expenses are only those which are usual and essential in the case of similar taxpayers, "and do not include extraordinary and non-essential expenses."

Typical business expenses of a mercantile establishment are amounts paid for advertising, hire of clerks and other employees, rent, light, heat, water, stationery, stamps, telephone, property insurance, and delivery expenses.

The expenses of a manufacturing business include labor, supplies, repairs, light and heat, power, selling cost, administration, and other similar charges.

The farmer may deduct all amounts paid in the production, harvesting, and marketing of crops, including labor, cost of seed and fertilizer used, cost of minor repairs to farm buildings (other than his dwelling) and small tools used up in the course of a year or two. A taxpayer may conduct more than one business and claim the business deductions of each.

Certain-teed Calls Preferred

NEW YORK, (AP)—Certain-teed Products Corp. has called for redemption on April 10 its 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock at $110 a share, plus accumulated dividends amounting to $57.95 a share.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 23
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 6

Decline in the Bond Market Is Expected By Maj. L. L. B. Angas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A decline in bond values and a temporary sympathetic shock in the stock market as a result of administrative acts to prevent a wild price inflation, is predicted by Major L. L. B. Angas, author of "The Coming American Boom," in a new pamphlet called "Slump Ahead in Bonds."

Major Angas declared that the artificial "priming of the pump" by means of credit inflation has caught on and that application of the brakes in various important directions will be necessary soon.

Major Angas believes the mere reduction of excess reserves will probably not be enough and stated that positive deflation of the recently inflated bank credit currency will be necessary. Virtually every means of artificially deflating bank currency entails dearer money, he pointed out, and since the natural industrial demand for loan money is on the increase, it follows that the bond market will fall.

It was emphasized in the pamphlet that while mass psychology can for a while be played upon by means of official threats concerning future deflationary actions, such threats will eventually lose their efficacy and positive anti-inflationary measures of a quantitative nature will become necessary.

The conclusion has been drawn by Major Angas that since the policy of the Government is to control both booms and slumps, the whole trade cycle "as we have learned to know it" may now be dead.

Scott Paper Net Record

CHESTER, Penna. (AP)—The Scott Paper Company reported net earnings in 1936 of $951,308, the largest in the company's history. The amount is equal to $1.66 a share on 569,980 shares of common stock. The year before, net earnings were $802,250, or $1.40 a share on common stock. The company reported sales amounting to $11,624,476, a gain of 13.8 over 1935.

Price Concessions Feature of Cloth Trade Past Week

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Some broadening in the volume of trading was noted in primary cotton goods markets during the past week, but a feature of the week's activities was the development of price concessions in first hands.

This was not so disconcerting on quick goods, for most converters have a price average on their first quarter gray goods deliveries far lower than the current market levels. But when prices began to weaken substantially on the summer deliveries it caused no little uneasiness among both buyers and sellers.

Buyers Take Loss

The former, in many cases, have placed contracts for sizable quantities of June-July-August deliveries of the standard print cloth constructions on a basis of 7¼ cents for 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s, so that when sales of substantial quantities of goods for June-July-August deliveries were reported at 7 cents flat it meant a cool loss for the buyer of a quarter of a cent a yard, for very little yardage for summer delivery has been bought except recently during the period when the peak prices prevailed.

Other constructions in the print cloth list were also somewhat weaker, both for near-by and for distant deliveries, but it was on the 64x60s that the chief quantity of trading was noted. Secondhand goods were moving also in goodly quantity at prices fractionally under those in first hands.

Print cloths seemed to be affected more than most other sections of the market, so far as price easing was concerned, and in many quarters prices were held very firm and steady. Sales for the week were estimated to have been slightly more than the current week's output, exclusive of the secondhand trading. This was considered important for it is the first week for nearly a month that sales have managed to equal or exceed loom output for the week.

The demand for further quantities of goods was quite active in many quarters of the gray goods markets. Sheetings were active and very strong, a situation which is attributed to the need of millions of yards of this type of goods for bag purposes and for other emergency uses in the flood districts.

Tobacco Cloths Active

Tobacco cloths were moving in fairly large quantities on a basis of 47 cents a pound for February goods, 46 cents a pound for March shipments or for deliveries during March and April, and 45 cents for deliveries running through April, May and June. For June-July-August deliveries there was said to have been some business put through as low as 44 cents a pound.

Heavy goods such as drills, twills, carded sateens and part-waste osnaburgs, showed a fairly good volume of business done at unchanged prices.

Fancies were mixed in their market action. Some business was put through in the standard plain combed yarn constructions, such as lawns, broadcloths and similar goods, at slightly easier prices, but on other types of goods mills held firmly to their former quotations.

Britain Aims to Ask Germany To Reduce Principal of Debt

BERLIN (AP) — British bankers, here for the "standstill" negotiations over Germany's foreign debt, indicated they would ask for some reduction in the principal owed Great Britain as well as partial amortization through the use of travel and registered marks.

Semi-official statements, on the other hand, indicated German representatives would again plead paucity of foreign exchange left them unable to pay cash on the principal. The British were understood to be holding out for a 10 per cent payment.

Six Months' Extension

Should the Germans decline, the British representatives said they would consent to extension of the present agreement for six months only, instead of the customary year, and this would be done only on the condition that Germany reach a trade-clearing arrangement with Great Britain.

Swiss bankers here to participate in the meeting were represented as aroused over the British demand and likely to seek similar repayment if it is successful. American delegates were understood to be willing to accept a simple renewal of the old agreement.

The American representatives are Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, and Joseph C. Rovensky, vice-president of the Chase National Bank.

The present standstill agreement, which Germany will seek to have extended for another year, is the sixth to be reached with foreign creditors whereby credits blocked in the Reich have been unfrozen at a heavy discount. It involves about 1,000,000,000 marks (approximately $402,000,000) of Germany's 11,000,000,000 mark foreign debt.

May Seek Reduction

The debt owed Britain is more than 50 per cent of the amount concerned, while American banks hold about 26 per cent of the credits in dispute. Cash payment of principal was suspended in 1931.

The British are expected to seek the 10 per cent reduction by asking a decrease by that amount in credit lines opened by British banks for the Germans, part of which the latter have not yet used. This would involve some capital reimbursement to the banks which, the British argue, Germany could pay from the 500,000,000 marks in foreign exchange surplus realized from the 1936 favorable foreign trade balance

Germany's lack of foreign exchange was reflected in the extension for six months by the Reichsbank of the regulations covering interest on dollar and other foreign currency bonds falling due between Jan. 1 and June 30. Foreign holders, under the regulations, will receive 3 per cent funding bonds, as during the past two years, instead of cash, in payment of interest.

Value of Listed Stocks in January Up $2,033,743,753

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of January the market value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange increased $2,033,743,753, according to a report by the Exchange.

On the first of this month the average price to th share of all listed stocks was $45.30, against $44.02 at the beginning of January. There were 1216 issues listed on February 1 aggregating 1,366,590,299 shares, with a total market value of $61,911,871,699. This compares with 1212 issues listed on Jan. 1, aggregating 1,360,349,902 shares and having a total market value of $59,878,127,946.

Loans on securities to member firms decreased from $1,051,425,161 on Dec. 31 to $1,026,372,092 on Jan. 30.

NEW YORK BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS
LOCAL CONNECTICUT STOCKS
BOUGHT, SOLD and QUOTED
EARL E. BOND
INCORPORATED
410 Asylum St. Hartford, Conn.
Established 1932 Telephone 7-5134

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ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street
RALPH LOWELL, *Resident Partner*

SEVENTY-FOUR YEARS
of Progress

At the beginning of its seventy-fifth year, the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company stands at the highest point in its history — in insurance in force, in assets, in surplus strength, and in ability to serve.

$3,815,663,270 in amount was the insurance in force on December 31, 1936 — an increase of $222,514,748 for the year; $796,393,304 represented admitted assets — an increase of $64,892,388 (8.87%) for the year; and $75,196,417, of which $10,208,601 were added in the year, appeared in Surplus accounts. Income increased $12,724,044 to make the total $193,089,958. Dividends to be paid in 1937 were provided by apportioning the amount of $17,446,614. The sum paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1936 was $84,754,313 and such payments for all time amount to more than $1,237,397,300.

This is a record which entitles the Company to celebrate, with confidence in the past and hope for the future, its Seventy-fifth Anniversary. During these years of life and growth the Company has developed a due regard for responsibility and an adherence to sound principles which have formed a habit and have become a tradition. To pursue this habit and to honor this tradition is the aim of every John Hancock representative. Acknowledgment with thanks is made for their support to all members of the Company.

GUY W. COX, *President*

SUMMARY OF 74TH ANNUAL STATEMENT
December 31, 1936

ASSETS	$796,393,304.57
Bonds	$375,657,517.03
Stocks (All at Market Value, Dec. 31, 1936)	22,999,288.96
Mortgages on Real Estate	164,702,283.92
Loans on Company Policies	90,184,695.68
All Other Assets	142,849,518.98
LIABILITIES	$721,196,887.37
Policy Reserves	$655,797,513.00
Dividends for 1937	17,446,614.20
All Other Liabilities	47,952,760.17
SURPLUS RESOURCES	$75,196,417.20
Contingency Reserve	$25,000,000.00
General Surplus Fund	50,196,417.20

A copy of the complete Annual Statement will be sent on request

John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts

DIRECTORS

ELWYN G. PRESTON, EDWARD F. WOODS, CHARLES L. AYLING, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LOUIS K. LIGGETT, PAUL R. FITZPATRICK, ERNEST B. DANE, FRED E. NASON, GEORGE R. NUTTER, THOMAS M. DEVLIN, GUY W. COX, ELBERT H. BROCK, CARL P. DENNETT, ELIOT WADSWORTH, FRANK G. ALLEN, FRED P. HAYWARD

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
T. J. FALVEY, *President*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1936

ASSETS

Bonds	$7,505,953.29
Stocks	7,211,691.50
Cash	1,207,004.70
Real Estate	1,157,591.31
Premiums in Course of Collection (None over 90 Days)	2,473,491.37
Other Admitted Assets	587,285.73
Total Admitted Assets	$20,143,017.90

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Claims	$7,971,035.33
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	4,969,752.23
Reserve for Taxes and All Other Liabilities	954,238.19
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	500,000.00
Total Liabilities Except Capital	$14,395,025.75
CAPITAL	$2,000,000.00
SURPLUS	3,747,992.15
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS (Insurance Dept. Basis)	5,747,992.15
TOTAL	$20,143,017.90

Bonds valued on amortized basis as prescribed by the Massachusetts and New York Insurance Departments. All other securities at market valuations. If all bonds and stocks were valued at market the Surplus would be increased $268,868.34 making the Actual Surplus $4,016,860.49 and Total Admitted Assets $20,411,886.24.

Bonds in the amount of $839,000 par value are deposited with various States as required by law.

Transacts business throughout the United States, writing
FIDELITY, SURETY and FORGERY BONDS and ALL KINDS of CASUALTY INSURANCE

Assoc. Press Ave. (60 Stocks)
Today .....Prev. day .73.1
Month ago. 71.9 Year ago .. 61.4
1937 high .73.1....1937 low .69.1

Rubbers, Some Steels and Oils, Farm Equipments Higher Today

Today's sales (est.) 2,650,000
Previous day 2,507,500
1937 vol. to date..... 78,427,226
1936 vol. to date..... 89,617,654

Selective Buying Is Again Feature Of Uneven Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Stocks acted a bit tired in today's market, although a few rubbers, steels, motors and specialties managed to trudge onward.

Dealings, fast at the opening, dwindled later and prices were well mixed near the final hour. Transfers were around 2,500,000 shares.

Up fractions to around 2 at the best were U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, Chrysler, White Motors, Mack Trucks, Graham-Paige, Ludlum Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Bethlehem, J. I. Case, Deere, Standard Oils of N. J. and California Callahan Zinc, Celanese, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and Loew's.

Low-Priced Issues Active

In the backward division were American Telephone, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Western Union, Montgomery Ward, American Can, General Electric, du Pont, American Zinc, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, American Smelting, Texas Corp., Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific.

Low-priced issues were again turned over in relatively large volumes but most held to a extremely narrow range.

Rubber company shares made further response to signs of growing business for the manufacturers. Especial attention was given the 1936 net revealed by Goodyear, best since 1929, and the action of the company in resuming dividends on its common and wiping out preferred arrears.

More hope for the rails was seen in the combined January carloadings of Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania and N. Y. Central. The aggregate was up 16.4 per cent above the 1936 figure. Gross for many other roads was believed to be currently running well ahead of the preceding year.

Brokers with foreign connections said buying in American securities from London had expanded recently. Purchases from abroad last year were placed by the Federal Reserve governors at between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000.

Corporate Bands Off

Corporate obligations slipped a cog in the bond market today while U. S. Government issues held in a narrow rut.

Losses of fractions were sustained by Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St Paul 5s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Erie 5s Great Northern 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, National Dairy 3¾s with warrants, Pacific Gas 3⅜s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Texas Corp 3½s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

A handful of isues were slightly higher, including Illinois Central 4¾s, International Paper 5s, International Telephone 5s and Shell Union Oil 3½s.

Trading in the U. S. Government sector was quiet, with small gains in Treasury 2⅞s of 1960 and the 2¾s of 1954, contrasting with trifling losses in the 3¾s of 1945 and the 3¾s of 1943.

Polish issues were in demand, the 8s and the 6s picking up fractions. Italian 7s moved forward a little. Brazil 6½s yielded slightly.

Foreign Purchases Of U. S. Issues Near $500,000,000 in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 worth of American securities were bought by foreigners during 1936, according to a statement by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The Board hinted that it is not contemplating any boost in margin requirements because of the 1936 rise in security prices. This intimation was contained in the Board's statement that the price rise had not been caused by undue use of credit.

"Buying of securities in the past year has been done principally with funds already available and has been based on additional credit to only a small extent," the board declared.

These statements all were made in the current issue of the board's monthly bulletin which also disclosed that:

The ultimate effect on short-term money rates of the boost in member bank reserve requirements will depend upon the distribution of bank deposits at the beginning of May when the last installment of the increases takes effect.

The potential expansion of member and non-member bank credit, after final increase in member bank reserve requirements takes effect, will be about $5,500,000,000, judging by the ratio of total deposits to credit expansion in the past.

Last year witnessed a business recovery in almost all fields, which was marked especially by gains in production of steel, increased employment by the railroads and utilities, higher commodity prices due in part to forward buying, and larger borrowing of funds in the capital markets.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.373 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills dated Feb. 10 and maturing Nov. 10, 1937, is equal to about 0.373 per cent.

Of the tenders offered totaling $179,465,000, $50,025,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged from 99.742, equivalent to about 0.340 per cent, to 99.707, or about 0.386 per cent.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.717 and the average rate is about 0.373 per cent.

Household Ironer Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—Household ironers shipped by members of American Washing Machine Manufacturers Association in December totaled 14,777, against 11,164 in the like 1935 month, a gain of 33 per cent, the association reported.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	13	70¾	69¾	70¾	+1¾
18⅝	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	10	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
38⅝	35½	Adams-Mill (2)	3	38¾	38½	38½	Feb 2
36	33¼	Addresso-Mul (1)	8	34½	34½	34½	— ½
4¾	3½	Advance Rumely	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	15	76½	75¾	76½	+ ½
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	10	4¾	4½	4¾	Feb 8
15½	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	12	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
4⅝	3⅞	Allegh Corp	86	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
53	43	Allegh pf xw	9	55¼	52	55¼	+2¼
55	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	23	56¼	54	56¼	+2½
55	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	7	55½	52	55½	+2½
47½	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	14	47	45	45	Feb 8
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	9	39½	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	2	236	236	236	+2
33½	28½	Allied Mills (.80x)	7	29¼	29	29	
19½	16½	Allied Stores (.30g)	78	19¼	18½	18½	— ½
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	Feb 8
83½	75½	Allis Chalm (1½g)	35	77⅞	76¾	76¾	— ½
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	2	38	38	38	+ ½
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	9	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	43¼	41½	43¼	Feb 7
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	3	110½	110	110	—1¼
101½	83	Am Ar Chem (4e)	1	91	91	91	—1
41⅜	38¼	Am Bank N (1.40e)	10	38¾	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
72⅞	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	3	73	73	73	+ ⅛
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	20	106¾	105½	106	— ½
174	166½	Am Can pf (7)	1	166½	166½	166½	— ½
71	56	Am Car & Fd	10	69½	68½	68½	— ½
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	3	103⅜	103	103	— ½
85½	72	Am Chain (4e)	7	84½	83¾	84½	— ½
126¾	115	Am Chain pf (5)	1	126½	126½	126½	— ⅝
105¼	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 8
22¾	13⅜	Am Colortype	40	22¼	21¼	21¾	— ¼
28⅞	26¼	Am Com Alc (.50e)	16	29⅜	28	28	— ⅞
33⅜	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	4	32	31¾	32	
36	33¼	Am Encaustic Til	15	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ½
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 8
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	111	12¼	11½	12½	
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	5	54¾	54	54¾	
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	13	64¼	63½	64	+ ¼
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	6	33⅜	32⅞	32½	+ ⅛
21	18	Am Haw $8 (1)	4	20	20	20	
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	42	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	42¾	24½	42½	
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	50⅞	50½	50½	— ⅛
4½	2½	Am Ice	18	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
25¾	17½	Am Ice pf (2e)	3	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	10	16	15½	16	+ ¼
58⅞	43	Am Loco	4	57¾	57	57	— ¾
125	114	Am Loco pf		120	119½	120	— ½
25⅛	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	22	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	11	64	63	63¾	— ⅜
129½	125	Am Mtl pf (6)	1	127½	127½	127½	—2
72⅛	64	Am News (6¾e)	4	72½	70	72½	Feb 8
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	137	13½	12⅞	13¼	— ⅛
87¼	78½	Am P & L pf (6)	3	78½	78⅛	78⅛	
72½	65¼	Am P & L (5)	16	65	65⅛	65	— ⅛
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & SS (.60a)	49	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
35¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	120	35⅛	34⅝	35	
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	2	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ¼
27⅞	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	7	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	28	93⅛	92¼	93¼	
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	150¼	150¼	150½	— ¼
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	6	106½	106⅜	106½	+ ⅛
67½	63¾	Am Snuff (3a)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¾
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	22	69⅛	68½	69	— ⅛
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	8	26	25½	25½	Feb 8
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	3	53⅛	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	2	143	143	143	Feb 8
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	24	24	24	Feb 6
187	181½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	47	181¾	179¾	181¾	— ⅝
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	26	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅜
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	27	98½	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	1	150½	150	150½	+ ½
20¼	16½	Am Type Fdrs	9	19⅞	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	76	28	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	105	105	105	—1
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	18	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	15	75½	74¼	74¼	
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	15	1⅝	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	9	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13⅞	6¾	Am Zinc	395	14	12⅝	13	— ⅛
125	100	Am Zinc pf	1	125	125	125	+25
56	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	23	57¾	56	56	
57½	52½	Anaconda (1¼e)	70	56½	55½	55½	— ⅜
94⅞	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	8	88	87	87	Feb 8
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	9	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	33	33	33	Feb 4
10	5½	APW Co	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
45½	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	9	45	44½	45	+ ½
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	1	109¾	109¼	109¼	Feb 8
12⅝	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	463	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
93	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	8	95	94	94	+1
126	96	Armst Ill pf (7)	5	100	100	100	Feb 8
68½	59½	Armst Cork (¾g)	6	66	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅜
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	9	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	9	16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	18	21⅞	21½	21½	— ½
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	3	99	99	99	Feb 5
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
76½	69½	Atchison (2e)	8	75½	75	74¼	— ¼
103	101	Atchison pf (5)	10	104	103	104	+2¼
51¾	44½	Atl Coast Line (1e)	30	51¾	50½	51	+ ½
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	27	27	27	Feb 6
44	39¾	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Feb 8
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refining (1a)	39	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ½
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	116½	116	116	Feb 6
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	1	82½	81¾	82½	+ ¾
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¾e)	10	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	1	34	32½	32½	— ¼
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	125	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	81	9½	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	38	8¾	8	8	— ¼
90	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	2	115	114¾	114¾	—2¼
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	4	115	115	115	— 2
25½	20¾	Balt & Ohio	140	25½	25	25	— ¼
39¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	26	39½	38¼	39	+ ⅛
44⅞	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44⅜	44	44	— ⅛
40⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	8	37⅜	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	30	30	30	Feb 8
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	60	33⅞	33½	33¼	
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	17	19⅜	19½	19⅜	
28¼	25	Beatrice Cr (⅜g)	15	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
103½	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103½	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105	105	105	—1
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	26	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
84½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	+ ⅞
29½	25	Bendix Avia (1½e)	36	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
23¾	21⅞	Benef Loan (.45g)	3	22¼	22	22	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	11	57	56¼	56¾	+ ¼
85⅝	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	66	85½	84⅜	85½	+ ⅜
20	18⅜	Beth Steel pf (1)	5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
128½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	129	129	129	+ ⅞
68	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	9	66½	65	65½	Feb 5
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¼g)	6	36	35½	35½	— ½
28	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	32	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	— ¼
45½	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	92	45¼	42¼	43	—2¼
45	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	40	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	— ⅛
82	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	2	81⅞	81	81⅞	— ⅛
9¾	8¼	Boston & Maine	13	9½	9½	9½	
4½	3⅜	Botany Con Mills	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
20¾	16¼	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	45	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ¼
58⅜	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	13	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅜
50	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	8	49½	49¼	49½	Feb 8
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	45½	45¼	45½	
8	6¾	Brk & Queens Tr	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	34¼	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	3	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
53	47½	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	25	48¼	47¼	47¼	—1
102¼	100½	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	1	102	102	102	+1⅛
52¾	48½	Brk Un Gas (3)	6	48½	48	48	—1
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48⅞	Feb 5
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	7	22	21	21	— ½
25⅛	20	Bucyrus Erie	19	24	23⅝	23¾	
14⅜	12¼	Budd E G	45	13⅜	13	13	
98	87	Budd E G pf	3	87¾	85	85	+2¼
11¼	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	9	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (1¾e)	8	43	42½	42½	— ⅜
62	51	Bulova Watch	21	60	59¼	59½	—1
35½	31¾	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	60	34¾	34¾	34½	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Bush Term	7	9⅞	9½	9½	—¼
39	27	Bush Term db	4	34	33	35	+ ½
16½	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	11	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	14	32¾	31¾	32	
8⅜	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	214	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
33	27¾	Byers A M	43	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	9	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛

—C—

48¼	42⅝	Cal Pack (⅞a)	7	46¼	45¾	46	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	519	4	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
20½	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	75	18⅝	18	18	— ¼
34¼	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	12	34	33	33⅜	— ⅝
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	24	28⅞	28	28	— ⅛
17⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	101	17⅛	16¾	16¾	
61½	59¼	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	Feb 5
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	7	8	7⅞	8	
178½	138	Case J I Cb (4e)	12	176½	174¾	176½	+1½
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	13	98¾	98	98¼	+1¾
31⅜	26¾	Celanese (1½e)	130	30¾	29¾	30½	+ ⅜
108½	106¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
43½	36½	Celotex Corp	9	42½	42¼	42½	
39¼	34½	Cen Agu As (1½a)	3	35	35	35	
12⅜	8⅜	Central Foundry	205	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ⅝
41⅜	37½	Central of NJ	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
24⅜	18¼	Cent Viol Sug	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
11½	10½	Century Rib (.10g)	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
75⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	10	70½	70	70	+ ⅛
21⅜	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	43	21⅜	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
53⅜	35½	Champ P & F (¼g)	2	48¼	48	48	— ¼
47⅞	41	Checker Cab	1	46½	46½	46½	—1⅛
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	14	67½	67	67	+ ½
89¾	85	Ches Corp (3)	8	89	88½	88½	+ ¾
3⅝	2¾	Chi & East Ill	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11½	6⅞	Chi & East Ill pf	3	10¼	10½	10¼	+ ¼
4¾	3½	Chi & North Western	14	4½	4	4	— ⅛
15½	11½	Chi & N West pf	3	14	13¾	14	
3½	2⅜	Chi Great Western	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
16⅜	13⅜	Chi Gt Western pf	11	15½	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
32	30¼	Chi Mail Or (1¾a)	1	31¾	31½	31½	+ ½
2½	2	Chi M St P&P	11	2¼	2	2¼	
5⅞	4¾	Chi M St P&P pf	9	5¾	5¼	5¼	
32¼	23	Chi Pneu Tool	39	33	31½	32⅝	+2
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	1	67½	67¼	67½	— ½
2¾	2¼	Chi R I&P	7	2½	2¼	2¼	
7¾	5¼	Chi R I&P 6% pf	11	7½	7	7½	— ⅛
8½	6¾	Chi R I&P 7% pf	4	7⅝	7½	7¾	
27½	24½	Chi Yel Cab (2)	1	26	26	26	Feb 6
32½	30½	Chi Cot Oil	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	Childs Co	16	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
129¾	110¾	Chrysler (12e)	333	130½	128½	130¼	+1¼
20¼	18⅞	City I&P (2)	9	20½	19¾	20½	+ ⅛
10¾	9	City Stores	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
34½	32½	Clark Eq (1.80a)	3	34	34	34	—1¼
38⅜	35	Clev Or Brns (3½e)	4	37¼	37¼	37¾	+ ⅜
90½	78	Cluett Peab (⅝g)	15	93¼	90	93	+3
136	123½	Coca Cola (3a)	1	135	130	135	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57⅝	57	Coca Cola A (3)	2	57¼	57	57	— ⅝
21⅝	19⅜	Col-Palm-P (½)	15	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅜
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	3	103	103	103	
62⅜	56	Collins & Alk (2a)	10	61½	60¾	60¾	
49	44½	Col Fuel & Iron	30	50	49½	50	+1½
20⅞	17⅜	Colum G&E (.40e)	142	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
108	100⅝	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	101½	100⅝	101½	+ ¾
105¾	92	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	105⅝	101⅜	101⅜	Jan 29
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	28	38¾	36½	37½	+ ⅞
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (3½)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
124⅛	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	
69¼	64¾	Com Credit (4a)	14	66¾	65⅝	65¾	
114	109⅞	Com Cr pf (4¾)	1	112	112	112	Feb 5
80⅛	73½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	18	75½	74¾	75	— ½
130	113	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	4	113¼	113¼	113¼	—1
21¼	18½	Com Solvents (.60a)	66	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
4¼	3¼	Com & South	247	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
73¾	63	Com & South pf (3)	4	65¼	65	65	— ¼
17⅞	13⅝	Conde Nast	31	18	16¾	17⅝	+1
42	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	15	41½	41	41½	
12¼	10⅜	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	11	11	11	
18⅞	16¾	Con Cigar	6	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	
10	8½	Con Coal	31	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
49⅞	43⅝	Con Edison (⅝g)	58	45¾	44¾	45⅛	— ⅜
108	106	Con Edison pf (5)	2	106¾	106⅝	106¾	— ⅛
5⅜	5	Con Film	9	5½	5⅜	5½	
18¾	16⅜	Con Film pf	10	17½	17	17	
12¾	9¼	Con Laundries	15	12⅜	12½	12½	
17¼	15⅞	Cont Oil (⅛g)	103	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 23
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	4	8½	8½	8½	Feb 8
1½	⅞	Con Textile	1	1¼	1	1	
32½	30⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	31	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ¼
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	7	35½	34¾	34½	— ¾
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	47	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
108⅝	102½	Con Baking pf (8)	1	108	108	108	+ ¾
69½	59⅜	Cont Can (3a)	47	60	59⅜	59⅝	
23¼	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
42¾	39½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	41¾	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Cont Motor	45	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
45⅜	42¼	Cont Oil Del (1½e)	1	45¼	44½	44½	— ⅜
32	26⅜	Cont Stl (¼g)	11	30⅜	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
71¼	67	Corn Prod Ref (3)	17	68½	67½	67½	— ⅞
171½	167⅞	Corn Prod R pf (7)	1	167	167	167	—1½
8⅜	6	Coty Inc	6	7⅜	7½	7½	+ ⅛
56½	46	Crane Co	5	54¼	53½	54¼	— ¾
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	Feb 2
37	35¾	Cream Wheat (½g)	3	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	7	25¾	25½	25½	
100½	74¼	Crown C&S (2)	9	98¾	95¾	96	—1
58½	54⅞	Crown C&S pf ww (2¼)	2	55	55	55	Feb 6
47¼	45¾	Cn C&S pf xw (2¼)	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb 6
24⅜	17	Crown Zeller	56	23¼	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
66¾	51	Crucible Steel	27	66¼	65½	65½	— ⅛
129	120½	Cru Stl pf (10)	1	129	129	129	Feb 5
2½	2¼	Cuba Co	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅜	11⅜	Cub-Am Sugar	21	11½	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
42¼	39¾	Cudahy Pack (2½)	2	41¾	41½	41

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Slight Gains in Bond Market---Curb Issues Are Generally Firm

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '47-52	120.7	120.7	120.7
11 3¼s '43-45	108.23	108.23	108.23
24 4s '44-54	114.22	114.20	114.20
2 2¼s '40-43 June	107.8	107.8	107.8
1 3¼s '41-43 Mch	108.6	108.6	108.6
1 3½s '44-46	108.23	108.23	108.23
1 3½s '44-46 reg	108.21	108.21	108.21
3 3½s '46-49	108.6	108.6	108.6
2 3s '46-48	107.12	107.12	107.12
1 3s '51-55	106.23	106.23	106.23
27 2¾s '55-60	104.24	104.22	104.24
1 2¾s '55-60 reg	104.20	104.20	104.20
9 2¾s '45-47	105.26	105.23	105.26
2 2¾s '48-51	104.10	104.8	104.10
21 2½s '51-54	103.15	103.13	103.13
5 2¼s '56-59	103.12	103.10	103.10
2 2½s '49-53	101.21	101.19	101.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 2¾s '42-47	103.31	103.31	103.31
3 3s '47	105.8	105.8	105.8
2 3s '49	105.11	105.11	105.11
1 3¼s '64	105.31	105.31	105.31

Home Owners Loan

7 3s A '52	105	104.30	104.30
8 2¾s '49	102.28	102.27	102.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	105	105	105
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	110	110	110
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	106½	106½	106½
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	76	76	76
51 Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Alleghany 5s '49	96	96	96
20 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	68½	68	68¼
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¾	100½	100¾
31 Am & For P 5s 2030	84	83¾	83¾
1 Am Ice 5s '53	93	93	93
203 AmRG Chem 5½s	108¾	108¾	108½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	106¼	106¼	106½
23 Am T & T 3½s '43	112	111⅝	111⅝
38 Am T & T 3¼s '66	101	100¾	101
49 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅜	101	101⅛
2 Am T Pdr cv '50	196	196	196
10 Am WW & El 6s '75	110	110¼	110¼
48 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	90½	89⅝	90⅛
6 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	90½	90	90½
5 Anach Cop (4½s '50	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
2 Ang C Nitra deb 67	37½	37¼	37¼
20 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100	100¼
10 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 AT&SF 4s '95	113	113	113
4 AT&SF adj 4s '95	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 AT&SF 4s '60	108	108	108
7 Atl & Cha AL 4½s '44	116	116	116
5 Atl Knox Cin 4½s '55	114½	114½	114½
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 ACL cit 4s '52	98½	97¾	98⅛
2 A C Line 4½s '64	98	98	98
7 A C Line 5s '45	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
59 Atl & Dan 4s '58	59	59	59
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	101¾	101⅝	101¾
36 B&O 1st 5s '48	113	112¾	112¾
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	84	93½	93½
5 B&O 5s '96 F	92¾	92⅜	92⅜
1 B&O 5s 2000	93¼	93	93
37 B&O cv 4½s '60	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 B&O 4s '48	107½	107½	107½
4 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	104⅜	104½	104½
10 B&O 5s S W '50	105½	105½	105½
31 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
37 Beth St 3¼s '66	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	87¾	87¼	87¼
3 Boston&Me 4¾s JJ'61	83½	83½	83½
2 Boston&Me 5s'55	88¾	88½	88¾
8 BotConMills6½s '34	39½	39	39⅛
3 Bost Com Mill 4½s	90	90	90
14 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103¼	103	103
26 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103⅜	103½	103½
10 Bkly Un E 1st 5s '50	114	114	114
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	131	131	131
1 Bkly U Gas 5½s '50	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	92	92	92
4 Bur C R&No 5s '34	29½	29½	29½
5 Bur CR&No 5 '34 ct	29	29	29
1 Bush Ter 5s '55	71½	71½	71½
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	71	71	71
35 Bush Term Co 5s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Cal Gas & El 5s '37	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
8 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¼	114	114¼
3 Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
15 Can Pac 4½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Can Pac 4s perp	99	98¾	99
8 Caro C&O 5s '38	105½	105	105½
1 Cen og Ga 5½s '59	19	19	19
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	19	19	19
20 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	33	33	33
7 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	74	74	74
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	103½	102⅞	103
23 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109½	109½	109½
21 Cen R N J 5s '87	85½	85½	85½
17 Certain-td 5½s '48	96	95¾	96
6 Chesap Corp 5s '47	151	151	151
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	100½	100	100
20 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	57½	57½	57½
1 Chi G W 4½s'77	114	114	114
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	114¾	114¼	114¼
23 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39	39	39
13 Chi & E Ill 6s '54	100	100	100
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	48	48	48
4 Chi I & L 6s '66	23½	23½	23½
3 Chi I & L 5s '66	23	23	23
20 CM&SP & Pac 5s '75	33⅞	33¼	33¼
60 CM&P&P adj 5s 2000	10½	10¼	10¼
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	32¾	32¼	32¾
163 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	19½	18¾	18¾
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
2 Chi&NW 4½s2037C	31¾	31⅝	31¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Lou & N 5s 2003	110	110	110
8 Lou&N 4½s 2003	106	106	106
40 Louis & N 4s '40	107⅜	107½	107½
7 Lou & N 1st 4s 2003	103⅝	103½	103½
25 Louis N 3½s 2003	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	104½	104¼	104¼
16 Maine Cen 4½s '60	84½	83¾	84½
1 Manhat Sug 7½s '42 ct	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	54	54	54
10 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	50	49	50
30 Ch&W Ind 4s '32	106	105⅝	106
1 Childs Co 5s '43	90½	90½	90½
13 Cinn Gas&E4½s '66	102⅝	102½	102½
11 CCC&StL 5s '63D	104	103¼	104
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	97½	97⅜	97⅜
1 Cl Un Term 5½s '72	112⅝	122⅝	112⅝
8 Clev Un Term 5s '73	108¼	108¼	108
16 Clev Un T 4½s '77 C	105	105	104⅝
2 Coal Riv 4s '45	111¼	111¼	111¼
7 Col & So 4½s '80	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
5 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	104	103⅝	104
8 Col G 5s '52 May	104½	104½	104⅜
5 Col G 5s '61	104½	104⅜	104½
23 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107¼	107	107¼
7 Com 1 Credit 3¼s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68¼	68	68¼
7 Con Edis 3¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106
22 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106½	106⅜	106½
27 Con Oil 3½s '51	106¼	106	106½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Consum 3½s '66	103¼	103¼	104⅛
1 Consum Pow 3½ '65	104½	104½	104½
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Crown Cork 4s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
25 Crown Will 6s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cr Zell 6s '40 101 6-32	101	6-32	101 6-32
3 Cuba N Ry 5½s '42	60¾	60¼	60¾
5 Cuba R R 5s '52	60¾	60¾	59¾
1 D&H 5½s'37 100 26-32	100	26-32	100 26-32
21 Del & H rfg 4s '43	99½	99½	99½
1 Del P&L 4½s '71	106	106	106
6 D&RG 4½s '36	34¼	34	34¼
10 D&RG 4s '36	34½	34½	34
14 D&RG West 4s '55	20¾	20¾	20½
31 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	20	19¾	19¾
1 D&RG Inc 5s '78	30	30	30
1 Det Ed 5s '52	108½	108½	108½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
10 Det Ed 3½s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	68	67½	67½
6 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	111½	111½	111½
1 Elec Pr&L 2d 5s '74	88¾	88	88¼
13 Erie rf 5s '75	88¼	88	88
4 Erie gen lien 4s '69	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Erie cvt 4s '53 A	92½	92½	92½
5 Erie cvt 4s '53 B	92½	92½	92½
2 Erie cv 4s '56	118¼	118¼	118½
5 Erie&Pitts 3½s'40B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Erie&Pitts 3½s'40C	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 Fairbanks Morse 5s'56	104	104	104
18 Fla E Cst 5s '74	17¼	17¼	17½
1 Fond J & G 4s '32 fld	5¼	5¼	5¼
6 Fonda Johns&Glov 5s'47	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s'61	103	102⅝	102⅝
37 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101⅜	101¼	101¼
2 Goodrich 6s '45	105½	105½	105½
24 Goodyear 4s '57	104⅝	104	104
10 Goth Silk Hos 5s '46	105	105	105
6 Gt Nor 4½s '75 D	108½	108¼	108¼
10 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'46	114	114	114
24 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	125	124⅜	124⅜
27 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	109¾	109¾
11 G Bay & W deb B	14¾	14¼	14¼
15 Gulf M&N 5s '50	103¾	102⅞	103⅜
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Hiram Walker 4½s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Hock V 4½s '59	123⅝	123½	123½
9 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	93	92¼	92½
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	54⅜	54	54½
24 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	84½	84½	84½
11 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	35	34¾	34¾
3 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Ill Cen 4½s '66	78	77¾	77¾
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92¾	92½	92½
6 Ill Cen col tr 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	88⅞	88⅛	88¾
2 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	98	98	98
1 IC&CSL&No 5s '63 A	91	90½	91
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	85½	85	85½
4 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106	105¾	105¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
13 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	96	95½	95½
2 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 ct	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	35	35	35
31 Int HydroEl 6s '44	86¾	86	86¼
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	78	78	78
11 Int Paper 6s '55	100	99½	100
15 Int Pap 5s '47	102¾	102	102
1 Int Rys Am 5s '72	94	94	94
21 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88⅜	87½	8
22 Int T&T 4½s '52	74½	74	74½
32 Int T&T deb 5s '55	79¾	79	79¾
46 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3¾	3¼	3¾
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	100	99¾	99¾
4 Jones&Lau St 4¼s '61	104¾	104½	104½
1 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	61½	61½	61½
11 K C South 5s '50	99½	99¼	99¼
20 K C South 3s '50	93	92¾	92¾
4 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	107	107	107
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	67	67	67
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	69	68¾	69
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	105½	105½	105½
3 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	39	38⅞	39
7 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	39¼	39¼	39¼
2 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	104½	104½	104½
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54	105½	105½	105½
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	103¾	103½	103½
4 Leh Val Coal 5s	100¼	100	100
25 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	103¼	103	103
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	84⅜	84½	84⅝
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	75½	75½	75½
48 Leh Val 4s 2003	69¾	69¾	69¾
8 Leh Val HTrm 5s '54	104¾	104	104
7 Liggett & M 7s '44	132½	132¼	132¼
3 Liggett & M 5s '51	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
16 Loews 3¼s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
22 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	105¾	105½	105½
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	131¼	131¼	131¼
12 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	98½	98	98

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Pure Oil 4¾s '50 xw	104½	104½	104½
6 Purity Bak 5s '48	100½	100	100½
3 Radio Keith 6s '41	126½	129	129½
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	107	107	107
15 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	103½	103⅜	103½
39 Rem Rand 4½s '56	114½	114¼	114½
2 Repub Steel 5½s '54	113	112¾	113
40 Repub Steel 4½s '61	99½	99	99¼
57 Repub Steel 4½s '50	100¾	100	100¾
26 Repub Steel 4½s '56	99½	99⅜	99⅜
1 Rev Cop & B 4½s'56	105½	105¼	105¼
29 Richfield Oil 6s '44	64¼	64	64
74 Richfld Oil 6s '44A ct	64	63½	64
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	80	80	80
12 Rio Gr W col tr 4s '49	50	50	50
4 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	32½	32	32
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	28¼	28¼	28¼
12 SaguenayP&L4¼s'56	104½	104	104½
8 St J & G Isl 4s '47	112	112	112
1 StLPeo & NW 5s '48	46	46	46
83 St L S F 4½s '78	30½	29¾	30¼
83 StLSF 4½s'78ctf sta	27¾	27¾	27¾
14 St L S F 5s '50 A	33½	33½	33½
3 St L S F 4s '50A ct	31½	31½	31½
2 St L SW 5s '52	62½	62	62
32 St L SW 1st 5s '50	49½	49½	50
17 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	70½	70½	70½
10 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	24½	24	24½
1 St Paul & Dul 4s'68	109	10 9	109
3 StPaul Un Dep 5s '72	122	122	122
3 StPaul Un Dep 5s '72	122	122	122
1 Schulco 6½s '46	41	41	41
1 Schulco 6½s '46A sta	40½	40½	40½
18 Seab A L con 6s '45	19¾	19½	19½
3 Sea A L adj 5s '49	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
17 Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	12¼	12	12¼
17 Shell Un 3½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
4 Silesian Am 7s '41	74	73½	74
5 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	105⅜	105½	105½
1 So Bell T & T 5 '41	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Sou&Nor Ala 5s '63	125¾	125¾	125¾
9 Sou Pac 4½s '68	96½	96½	96½
85 Sou Pac 4½s '81	96	95¾	95¾
9 So Pac 4½s '69	96	95¾	96
12 So Pac rfg 4s '55	106	106	106
14 So Pac col trs'49	101½	101½	101½
73 So Pac 5s '56	105½	105	105
96 South Ry gen 4s '56	85⅜	84¾	85
2 Sou Ry Mem 5s '96	105½	105	105
1 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 Third Ave adj 5s '60	44⅜	43¾	43¾
4 Third Ave 4s '60	73½	73	73
14 UnElLA&P 5s '57	106½	106½	106½
2 Un ElLt&P 5½s '54	106¼	106½	106½
6 Un Oil Cal 6s '42	120	120	120
19 UnPac 1st 4s '47	114¾	114½	114⅝
36 UnPac 3½s '70	99½	99½	99¾
10 UnPac rfg 4s 2008	109	109	109
6 UnPac 3½s '71	99	99	99
22 Unit Drug 5s '53	103⅜	102⅝	102¾
6 Un Rys StL 4s '34	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
8 US Rub 5s '47	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Utah P&L 5s '44	105½	105	105½
7 Util P&L 5½s '47	58½	57½	58½
1 Vanadium 5s '41	102¾	102¼	102¼
6 Vertient Sug 7s 42 ct	32	32	32
3 Va El & Pow 4s '55 A	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	105	105	105
10 Wabash rf 5½s '75	40	40	40
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	96½	96½	96½
5 Wabash 5s '80 D	39¼	39¼	39¼
2 Wabash 5s '76 B	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Walwrth 4s '55	89	88	89
76 Warner Bros 6s '39	99½	99½	98¾
3 Warner Quinl 6s '39	82½	82½	82½
13 Warren Bros 6s '41	70½	70	70½
11 Warren Br 6s '41 rct	71	70	71
2 Wash Cen 4s '48	102½	102½	102½
8 West Md 5½s '77 A	106¾	106¾	106
1 W Pac 1st 5s '46	37¾	37½	37¾
3 WestPac 5s '46 asd	36½	36¼	36½
6 West Un col 5s '38	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 West Un 4½s '50	108½	108½	108½
3 West Un 5s '80	107½	107¾	107¾
46 West Shore 4s 2361	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
25 Wheel&L 4½s '66A	102¾	102½	102½
2 White Sew 6½s '40	104½	104½	104½
1 Wick-Sp 1st 5s '35ct	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
10 Wick-Sp cvt 7s'35ct	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Wilkesb & E 5s 42	53	53	53
3 Wilson&Co 5s'55	102¾	102¾	103¼
2 Wis Cen 4s'49	31	30⅝	31
29 Youngst S&T 4s'61	104½	104¼	104¼
3 Youst S&T 3½s '51	133½	133½	133½

Foreign Bonds

4 Agr Bank Col 6s '48	27½	27¼	27½
6 Agr Bank Col 6s '48	27½	26	27½
5 Antioquia 7s '45 B	15⅝	15½	15⅝
4 Antioquia 7s '45 D	16½	16	16¼
3 Antioquia 7s '46 ctf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	14	14	14
4 Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99⅝	99¾
29 Argentine 6s '57 A	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Argentine 6s '58 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Arg 6s sf '59 Jun	101¼	101¼	101¼
22 Arg sf 6s '59 Oct	101½	101½	101½
3 Arg sf 6s 1960 May	102½	102½	102½
37 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
31 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	102½	102	102½
23 Arg 6s 1961 May	102½	102½	102½
23 Arg 5½s '62	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Australia 5s '55	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Australia 5s '57	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Australia 4½s '56	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Austria 7s '57	102½	102	101
2 Belgium 7s '55	117¼	117	117
1 Belgium 6½s '49	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Belgium 6s '55	107	106½	107
6 Berlin City 6½s '50	22⅜	22¼	22¼
1 Berlin City 6s '58	20½	20½	20½
3 Berl City El 6½s '51	21¾	21¾	21¾
19 Brazil 8s '41	51	50¾	51
3 Brazil 6½s '26-57	44⅞	44¾	44¾
3 Brazil 6½s '27-57	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
3 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	44½	44	44½
23 Buen A 4¾s '77	81½	81¼	81¾
5 BuenAir&LaP 6s Aug '76	82½	82	82½
2 Buenos A 6s '61 sta	87½	87½	87½
5 Buen A 6½s '61st	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 Bulgaria 7s '67	24	24	24
1 Canada 5s '52	112½	112½	112½
3 Canada 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
35 Canada 2¾s '61	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16¼	16¼	16¼
15 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	16½	16¼	16¼
6 Chile 7s '42	18½	19	19½
7 Chile 6s '60	19½	19⅜	19½
11 Chile 6s '61 Jan	19¾	19	19¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	19	19	19¼
10 Chile 6s '62	19⅜	19	19⅜
47 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	34	33	34
66 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	34¼	32¾	34¼
5 Copenhag 5s '52	100	99¾	100
3 CopperExp 5s '53	97½	97½	97½
11 Costa Rica 7s '51	29¼	28½	29¼
13 Cuba 5½s '45	60¼	59⅞	59⅞
5 Cuba 5s (1914 '49A	101½	101½	101½
1 Czecho 8s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Denmark 6s '42	105¼	105½	105½
3 Denmark 5½s '55	100½	100⅝	100⅝
4 Denmark 4½s '62	100½	99¾	99¾
5 Finl 7s '46	96	96	96
8 Frankfort G 6½s '53	19	19	19
7 French 7s '49	128	128	128
5 GerCAg Bk 6s'38Apr	41	41	41
29 Ger Gov Intl 5½s'65	25¼	2 5	25¼
13 GerGovt5½s'65unstpd	20¾	20¼	20¼
1 Ger Govt 7s unstpd	25½	25½	25½
1 Ger Gen El 7s '45	40	40	40
8 GtConEnFlap 7s '44	93½	92¾	93¼
1 GerConElPJap6½s'50	85	85	85
2 Greek 7s '64	38½	38½	38½
20 Italy 7s 1951	90⅜	90½	90⅛
9 Japan 6½s'54	97½	97	97
2 Japan 5½s'65	81	81	81
8 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	35	35	35
5 Kreug&T 5s'59ct	45¼	45¼	45¼
9 Medel Mun 6½s '54	13⅜	13⅜	13½
8 Mtge City 6½s '52	80	80	80
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	32	32	32
1 Minas Ger 6½s '59	31½	31½	31½
2 Montevideo 6s '59	63	63	63
2 Nord Ry 6½s '50	105½	105½	105½
66 Norway 4½s '65	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Norway 4s '63	107	107	107
13 Norway 5s '63	100½	100½	100½
3 Norway 4½s'65	103½	103½	103½
4 Nor Hyd El 5½s '57	103	103	103
5 Orient Dev 6s '53	78	78	78
1 Orient Dev 5½s '58	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 Panama 5s '63A st asd	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
20 Pernambuco 7s '47	26¼	26¼	26¼
39 Peru 7s '59	22⅞	22¼	22¾
17 Peru 1st 6 '60	21	20½	21
33 Peru 2nd 6s '67	21	20½	20⅞
30 Poland 8s '50	61¼	60⅞	61¼
3 Poland 7s '47	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Poland 6s '40	60½	60½	60½
10 Porto Aleg 8s '61	29⅜	29¼	29½
1 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	28½	28½	28½
1 Prussia 6s '52	20¾	20¾	20¾
4 Prussia 6½s '51	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Rhine West 6s '55	23	23	23
3 Rio de Jan 8s '46	32	31½	32
29 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	29	30	29½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	35	35	35
9 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	30	29½	30
18 Rio Gr

Filene Sees Need for Pilot To Keep Business on Course

(Continued from Page 1)

co-operative department store movement, has withdrawn from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has written books and has signalized himself as a warm supporter of President Roosevelt, because the President's influence is cast on the side of greater wealth distribution.

Mr. Filene is also prepared to pay certain prices for his ideal of mass purchasing power, even if that means an amendment to the Constitution, indorsement of trade unions and support of the consumer co-operative movement.

When Mr. Filene said that mass production can endure only if the mass consumer can buy and enjoy things, one felt that he was talking shop as well as theory and humanitarian doctrine. To Mr. Filene, it appeared a matter of pressing importance for the prosperity of his big department store on Washington street in Boston that this theory find adoption among his colleagues just as quickly as possible. One sensed that if the big textile plants near by boosted wages, Mr. Filene would promptly lay in an extra stock of goods, so firmly does he believe that increased purchasing power beats a track to the retailer's cash register.

So Mr. Filene is campaigning for reforms and organization in the business world, which in his opinion will make possible the elimination of waste and confusion, and to take off the retail counters all that American factories can produce.

There are three basic sluiceways by which this purchasing power can be built up, according to Mr. Filene. They are wages, hours and prices.

A general raising of wages would increase purchasing power directly, Mr. Filene said, and he is persuaded that these rises must be adequate to support even a luxury standard of living for all.

Rises Must Be General

"Of course," he said, "if I own a shoe factory, I may not want wages raised in the shoe industry. But if I am selling those shoes in Detroit, I know that I will do more business if wages are raised in the automobile industry; and if I am selling them in Pittsburgh, I want the steel industry to raise wages. On the other hand, those who are selling Detroit automobiles made out of Pittsburgh steel can't do well in a Massachusetts shoe town unless the shoe industry pays adequate wages."

Turning to the question of prices, Mr. Filene contended that high prices can destroy or offset the effects of wage increases to such an extent that a net loss in purchasing power is caused. Consequently, the Boston merchant goes, at least, as far as the Brookings Institution does in its support of low prices and, perhaps, further.

That means that he would refrain at all hazards from paralleling wage rises by price rises and, if possible, he would both lower prices and raise wages. This would buttress purchasing power in two ways—one, by increasing the amount of money in circulation, the other, by enlarging the amount of goods each unit of money would purchase.

And where do hours fit into this purchasing power equation? Simply here, according to Mr. Filene. The people must have leisure with which to use the products of the factories, if they are to keep themselves employed. Consider, he said, the steel industry, which, because of the 1919 strike, was forced to abandon the 10-hour day. This apparent defeat of its labor policy, according to Mr. Filene, actually benefited the steel industry, for, with their newly-won leisure, the steel workers had time to ride in the automobiles for which the steel plants furnished raw materials.

Because Mr. Filene believes so actively in high wages, low prices and short hours as the only creators of purchasing power, he is a New Dealer; whereas most of his colleagues are not.

While the business fraternity fears mainly the application of so-called unorthodox practices and governmental controls to business, Mr. Filene is prone to be most afraid of the old practices of cheap labor, high prices and long hours, which, he argues, have demonstrably failed.

What do you propose to do to obtain this precious purchasing power, Mr. Filene is asked. He invariably replies that he has done the first essential thing in discerning and in expounding the problem.

States His Changed Attitude

When business men really comprehend that a militant, coherent program for spreading purchasing power adds to their total profits, they will act, he predicts, and he readily admits that in earlier days he advocated practices that impoverish the market upon which business depends.

More specifically, Mr. Filene recommends that the workers' income be removed from competition. So long as wages remain in competition, each business man, according to him, will tend to reduce wages when his competitor does. Therefore, Mr. Filene rejects the methods that inch along and exhorts business for its very self-preservation to remove wages from competition and institute a wage scale based on the productivity of labor with all possible speed.

He states that this objective will require some kind of business organization, underscoring the argument of Harry A. Wheeler in yesterday's article. This organization might, he indicated, shape itself into some kind of responsible business government, pivoting around the trade association as the chief building blocks. He stresses that these associations must become really democratic, permitting representation for all members, big and small.

Not Averse to Amendments

Mr. Filene looks squarely upon that Medusa of a constitutional amendment and is not turned to stone. If such an amendment becomes the only way by which a minimum wage standard can be achieved and the cutthroat competitor eliminated, he proposed to support it.

"Of course," he says, "business must break cleanly with the old concept that higher wages call for increased prices. It is by boosting prices as fast as wages are boosted that causes the net depletion of purchasing power."

It is right here that Mr. Filene, concurring with the weight of business opinion canvassed in these articles, departs somewhat from the Brookings Institution thesis. The institution in its recent elaborate study of the American economy concluded that well-supplied mass purchasing power offered the main hope of economic stability, and it designated low prices as the best way to build this purchasing power. But in the institution's diagnosis there is more stress upon attaining these low prices through competition than is the case in the business man's thought.

The business man believes that competition must be so guided that it will be constructive. A free competitive economy, wherein the Titans of mass production lock horns with each other, holds nothing but the promise of disaster for most business men.

So business men incline to stress the possibility of financing lower prices and higher wages through the savings that would result from constructive and controller co-operation among businesses rather than by unbridled competition.

"Few people realize," Mr. Filene explained, "how much the increase is between actual production costs and the price they pay for goods. It is rarely that we find that the spread between prime cost, which includes labor, overhead, materials and a fair return to capital, and the price paid by the purchaser is as little as 100 per cent. It is not unusual to find that the consumer pays five, ten and even 20 times more than the prime cost of the goods he buys. Much of this spread is waste and can be conquered—waste which must be eliminated in order to increase the buying power of the masses. A fact-finding study of these wastes will soon be published by the Twentieth Century Fund."

Mr. Filene emphasized that he is not seeking to promote a system of industrial collusion, wherein healthy competition would be destroyed. He insists that once the area of competition is restricted to socially beneficial practices, business men will vie with each other to provide greater service and increased productive efficiency, resulting in greater profits to business.

He recognizes the possibility that some business men might utilize the privilege of constructively designed co-operation to impose monopolistic abuses upon the public.

The Power of Group Buying

It is here, according to him, that the consumer co-operative movement, which he has backed with a million dollars, will act as an effective check. He also urges such governmental controls as are necessary to protect the 90 per cent of scrupulous business men from the less scrupulous 10 per cent and to maintain the mass-purchasing power necessary to profits and prosperity.

He opposes the Government doing anything which business can do for itself. In a nutshell, Mr. Filene appeals first to business enlightenment and his ace in the hole is his advocacy of certain controls executed from the outside to keep industry in the path of constantly expanding purchasing power.

It is to a certain degree the philosophy of the benign woodshed, where the parent is hurt worse than the unruly son, for whom he has such solicitous hopes.

Mr. Filene also views the social security measure as the nucleus of a vast system of emergency purchasing power which will make spenders of the young and old. The young will buy generously of industry's products because they feel secure in the anticipation of their pensions. The old will spend because they will have their pensions, he explained, and predicted that an economic structure built upon these bases will gradually vanquish depressions.

Business Must About Face

"In conclusion," Mr. Filene said, "these recommendations imply that business must organize to do the very things which in the past they opposed. It means that we must establish the workers' right to a job, in order that the era of scarcity may be left behind and that of abundance ushered in.

"Unless business organizes itself to assure mass purchasing power through high wages, short hours and low prices, the end of our present business system is foreshadowed. It is inherent in our industrial progress that, unless business supplies the necessary social reforms and economic stability, the American masses will achieve them through some other agency, just as the masses have done through irrational measures in Europe.

"This is the day of the masses—the day when they have become conscious of their power; the exploiters' day is in eclipse. Whether the masses serve themselves, or are served, is business's privilege to determine Happily if business will open its mind to the facts of the changed situation, it can prosper as it has never prospered before."

Ralph M. Blagden

Boy Archaeologists Unearth Roman Wall In Hampshire, Eng.

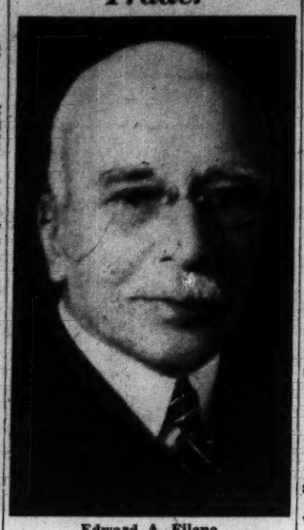
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—Schoolboys working under the direction of the archaeologist, Colonel Rivers-Moore, have unearthed part of a fortress wall, on the site of Roman Clausentum at Southampton, Hampshire, which is believed to have been built at the order of Carausius, usurper and pirate, more than 1700 years ago.

Carausius was one of the first dictators to seize power and explain afterward. His task was to protect the Channel coasts from pirates, but he took bribes from the enemy, even became a pirate on his own account, and when he had consolidated his position proclaimed himself Emperor of Britain under the title Augustus.

The young archaeologists have discovered remains of a nine-feet thick wall, and many coins, fragments of Roman pottery, jewelry and glassware.

Trader



Edward A. Filene
Boston Merchant, Economist, Writer and Philosopher

U. S. Trade Bars Viewed as Blow To Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

the money was to revert to the Philippine treasury, litigation has prevented any remittances. Moreover, the restriction has made coconut oil higher in price, thus benefiting competitive oils, not only cottonseed oil produced domestically, but oil from other tropical sources, like palm-kernel oil, not under American sovereignty.

Other Restrictions

Third, the cordage act of 1935 sets an absolute quota on Philippine cordage that may enter the United States, including binder twine, although binder twine from other countries may enter the United States duty-free and in any quantities. This is one of the most astonishing legislative anomalies produced by the constantly surprising tariff and protection process.

But in the sixth year of the commonwealth period, in 1940, export taxes, beginning at 5 per cent of American customs duties, will be placed on all Philippine exports to the United States, rising to 25 per cent in 1945. And after 1945, the full American tariff must be paid.

The important export industries of the Philippines will be variously affected by these restrictions, the Tariff Commission finds.

During the 5-to-25 per cent period, the taxes on sugar—by far the biggest Philippine export—will lessen the profitableness but not the volume of exports. After 1946, says the report, Philippine sugar can only get into the United States if it is granted a preferential quota. Without a quota, "it is doubtful that any large proportion of the sugar industry will survive."

These last words bear an ominous ring for the island economy. About 15 per cent of the total Philippine population is directly dependent on the sugar industry. But in certain provinces, from 50 per cent to 90 per cent of the population depends on sugar. With collapse of the industry, the social and economic conditions in this large, rich area are easy to imagine.

Other Trade Curbs

Even before the full tariff, it is also calculated that exports of such important Philippine commodities as coconut oil, embroideries, and pearl buttons "will be obliged either to curtail sharply or to discontinue altogether." Copra—dried coconut from which oil is pressed—will continue only so long as excise laws, like the present revenue act of 1934, do not affect its status. Cordage, dessicated coconut, straw hats, and canned pineapples are expected to find a market over the tariff wall.

Meantime, the severe internal adjustments of the Philippine economy, the report implies, might force imposition of heavy taxes that would still further handicap the export industry. In short, it is concluded, "it is not certain that adequate provision has been made for a transition sufficiently gradual to permit the realization of the economic objectives sought in the independence act."

Liquidation of industries, inability to find outlets elsewhere, and an obvious deterioration of economic status all derive from the guarded conclusions written by the commission.

Likewise, American exports to the Philippines are expected to decrease in similar measure, with a corresponding drop in services rendered by shipping agencies and insurance companies.

Commission's Finding

The Tariff Commission, to be entirely fair, points out that part of this market would be lost anyway, and that some indirect gains may be felt in purchases from the United States by third countries from which the Philippines are forced to buy. Also American duties on Filipino exports would furnish the Treasury with some new revenues.

Since one of the provisions of the independence act, specifically underlined by President Roosevelt, was a trade conference to examine the possible effects of the act, this report comes as timely preparatory documentation. President Quezon's mission is to pave the way for that conference, or to secure some promises from President Roosevelt leading to better economic relations. He is expected to take the basic material validated by the tariff commission, and apply more pointed conclusions.

And ultimately, in the words of the tariff commission:

"In determining upon its future trade relations with the Philippines, the United States must consider not only its own economic interests, but also its political and military interests and its international engagements. It must consider further its obligations to the Philippines, inasmuch as it is largely responsible for having fashioned the type of economy which now exists in the Philippines."

Paper Industry Records Marked Gains in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The paper industry, after four years of uninterrupted improvement, has embarked upon 1937 with some of its divisions in new high ground, according to a survey of the industry made by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. At the beginning of January, operations at many mills were at capacity, backlogs were the bulkiest in eight or ten years, and employment in the pulp and paper industry was estimated at 150,000 as against 128,049 in 1929.

Tonnage production in 1936 increased 15 to 20 per cent, and with the increase in industrial uses of paper orders on the books of wholesalers indicate an extension of the 15 to 40 per cent gain in the 1936 volume over that of 1929.

Kraft Expansion Marked

While the recovery of prices and the persistent widening of both production and distribution were outstanding in 1936, the report shows, the phenomenal expansion in the kraft paper and the kraft board sections superseded all other developments. Estimated total paper production for 1936 of 12,000,000 tons was larger by 16.4 per cent than the 10,308,000 tons in 1935, and exceeded the all-time peak established in 1929 at 11,140,000 tons by 7.7 per cent. The progress made during the last four years is revealed by contrast with the 1932 production, which amounted to only 8,000,000 tons.

Higher Prices

All lines seem destined for higher prices, due to the rapid increase in the cost of production and imminent wage boosts. Besides forcing quotations upward, these are making it more difficult for all branches to obtain a profit on the advance.

Newsprint Output Record

Marking the first time in history that more than 300,000 tons of newsprint were made in a single month, Canadian mills in October turned out 301,106. Added to the 81,027 tons of United States mills, October production of 382,133 also set a new record. Amounting to 4,100,231 tons, the total newsprint production of the United States and Canada in 1936 was only 0.5 per cent under the 1929 peak of 4,121,103, and was 11.8 per cent larger than in 1935.

Outstanding strength in practically all divisions characterized the price structure during 1936. Coated paper was advanced around $12 and uncoated $10 a ton. Some coated grades brought as much as $17 more than the quotation prevailing in January, 1936, due to the shortage of imported pulp used in the manufacture of these papers. Attempts to contract for pulp supplies ahead into 1938 revealed that European mills were sold out for that year.

Prices on Men's Clothing Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Men's clothing prices this spring are about 5 per cent over the like period of last year and the volume of advance orders is from 10 to 15 per cent greater than a year ago.

Due to higher production and raw material costs, the profit-margin is rather small in proportion to the increase in new business received by wholesalers. A definite trend has been noted toward increased demand for clothing in higher priced brackets.

Already dealers are making inquiries and attempting to place orders for the fall line but they are as a whole not being accepted this far in advance due to the probable increase in costs of raw materials and labor uncertainties which will add considerably to the present wholesale price range. Trade expects clothes this fall will be from 15 per cent to 20 per cent higher than this spring.

Chicago Business Has Upward Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business in Chicago advanced during the past week, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

With thousands of merchants here for the semi-annual meeting of the Interstate Merchants' Council and its coincident style shows, wholesale activities showed a sharp spurt. Retail business was also slightly better.

Estimates that the visitors to the interstate meeting left almost $9,000,000 in orders with local middlemen are made by the Association of Commerce.

Interest in spring clothing aided retailers. With the opening of Lent only a short way off, buyers are already in the field for spring clothing.

An easing in the labor and flood situations also helped business and industry.

Public utilities continue their gains over a year ago.

Chase Bank Acquires Graustein Holdings

NEW YORK (AP)—Chase National Bank of New York has acquired the holdings in International Paper & Power Co. of A. R. Graustein, who resigned a year ago as head of the utility, Mr. Graustein said. The transaction was in settlement of a debt.

The stock to change hands has a total value of about $2,412,000, at current quotations on the New York Stock Exchange. It consists of 41,000 shares of Class A common, 41,000 of Class B, 181,000 of Class C and 2764 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred.

On Dec. 31 last, Chase National Bank held 9.7 per cent of the Class A stock outstanding, 25.7 per cent of the Class B and 22.7 of the Class C, the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed in its summary of transactions of officers and stockholders of corporations with registered securities.

Goodyear Rubber Resumes Dividend On Common Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company announced at the annual meeting the declaration of a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock. The last previous disbursement was 25 cents on Feb. 1, 1932. The dividend is payable April 5 to stock of record March 20.

A dividend of $14.75 a share on the $7 preferred stock was also voted, clearing up accumulations on that issue. This is payable March 25 to stock of record March 15. The regular dividend of $1.25 a share on the $5 convertible preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15, was also declared.

The report also showed that net consolidated earnings amounted to $10,831,031 after interest, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, Federal income taxes and other charges. On the basis of the capitalization outstanding at the close of 1936, the earnings are equivalent, after allowing for annual dividend requirements on 638,322 no-par shares of $5 convertible preferred stock and 114,532 no-par of $7 second-preferred stock, to $3.90 each on 1,753,175 no-par shares of common.

The company does not expect to be liable for an undistributed profits surtax in 1936. The earnings represent an increase of $5,378,791 over the 1935 net profit of $5,452,240, which was equal to 12 cents a share on 1,540,542 common shares then outstanding.

Consolidated sales of the company and subsidiaries last year amounted to $185,915,674, compared with $164,863,974 for 1935, an increase of 13 per cent.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1936, showed current assets of $114,233,676, including cash on hand of $13,078,142; current liabilities were $8,569,495. At the close of the preceding year, current assets were $106,508,402, and current liabilities 38,052,074.

Inventories of $75,693,446 increased from $58,902,758 at the end of 1935. Net working capital amounted to $105,664,182, compared with $98,456,388 a year ago, an increase of $7,207,794.

Serious Internal Disorders Expected By Service Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American business men have been advised to adopt policies that would bring about a sharp curtailment of credits to customers and maintenance of minimum inventories by the Baxter International Research Bureau in its weekly bulletin on investment and business.

Emphasizing the extreme vulnerability of the United States to what it terms a "near-by collapse of the international price level," the bureau maintains that if the average business in this country refused to take the greater part of orders offered today and operated with the smallest skeleton crew feasible, "at the end of the year the corporation would not lose the greater part of profits made since 1932."

"We are convinced," the bureau says in the third of a series of articles on "1937—A World Race Toward Bankruptcy," that before the next important inflationary move of prices in this country we will first have a condition approaching a panic as regards commodities and equities. We believe that prior to any important inflationary action taken by our Government, we first will have serious internal disorders."

Business in Far West Best Since '31

Business activity during 1936 in the seven far western states reached the highest level since 1931, as reflected by the Bank of America Index.

The bank's 1936 index level was approximately 12 per cent above 1935, 19 per cent over 1934, 27 per cent above 1933 and 21 per cent above 1932. The 1936 average was 39 per cent higher than the depression low, reached in March, 1933.

The higher level maintained by western business throughout 1936 assumes added significance when it is noted that the expansion extended over the entire western area and was shared by almost all major industries, according to the bank's analysis and research department.

Gains in 1936 over previous years were given particular emphasis by highly favorable trends in such indices as carloadings, automobile sales, building permits, bank debits, electric power production and business failures. These gains, besides revealing the broad geographical extent of far western business during the past year, also reflect general increases in wholesale and retail trade, agriculture and finance, it is added.

30,000,000 Pounds of Steel Sold Bicycle Makers in 1936; New Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The extent to which bicycling has come back in the United States is revealed in a report by the American Iron and Steel Institute today that the steel mills sold 30,000,000 pounds of their product to manufacturers of bicycles in 1936. This, the report added, is the largest amount of steel ever bought in one year by bicycle makers.

More than 1,200,000 bicycles were manufactured in this country during the year, establishing what the institute called an output which was close to, if not actually, an all-time record. It was twice the output of bicycles in 1935 and nearly four times the average number manufactured yearly between 1928 and 1934. The previous high record year was in 1899, when the output of bicycles was placed at 1,182,700.

A big increase in the output of barbed wire also was reported by the institute, which said that enough of this and of woven wire was produced by the steel industry last year to supply 1000 feet of fencing to each of the 6,800,000 farms in the country.

Samson United Corp. Plan Offering of Common Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A registration statement covering 200,010 shares of Samson United Corporation common stock, of $1 par value, will be filed shortly with the Securities and Exchange Commission, A. O. Samuels, president, announced.

Of this amount, 110,000 shares will be sold for the account of the corporation and 20,445 shares for the account of present stockholders. The share to be sold will be underwritten by Tobey & Co., New York, and Hincks Brothers & Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

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European Information Bureaus of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings Westminster (S. W.)
PARIS: 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
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Hotels, Resorts and Travel

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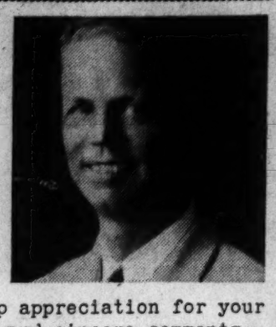

This is in response to the hundreds of letters from you--my really true friends. . . It would take a full page in the Monitor to express my deep appreciation for your kind and helpful thoughts and sincere comments to my question, "should we advertise to you?" These responses are an inspiration to me. They are of unquestionable value to The LaSalle. For the loyal friendship you manifest is the greatest asset that an individual or a hotel could have. Our entire personnel cherishes that thought and those of you who are with us while in Chicago will see this reflected as we serve you.

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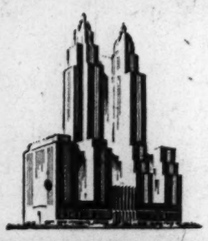

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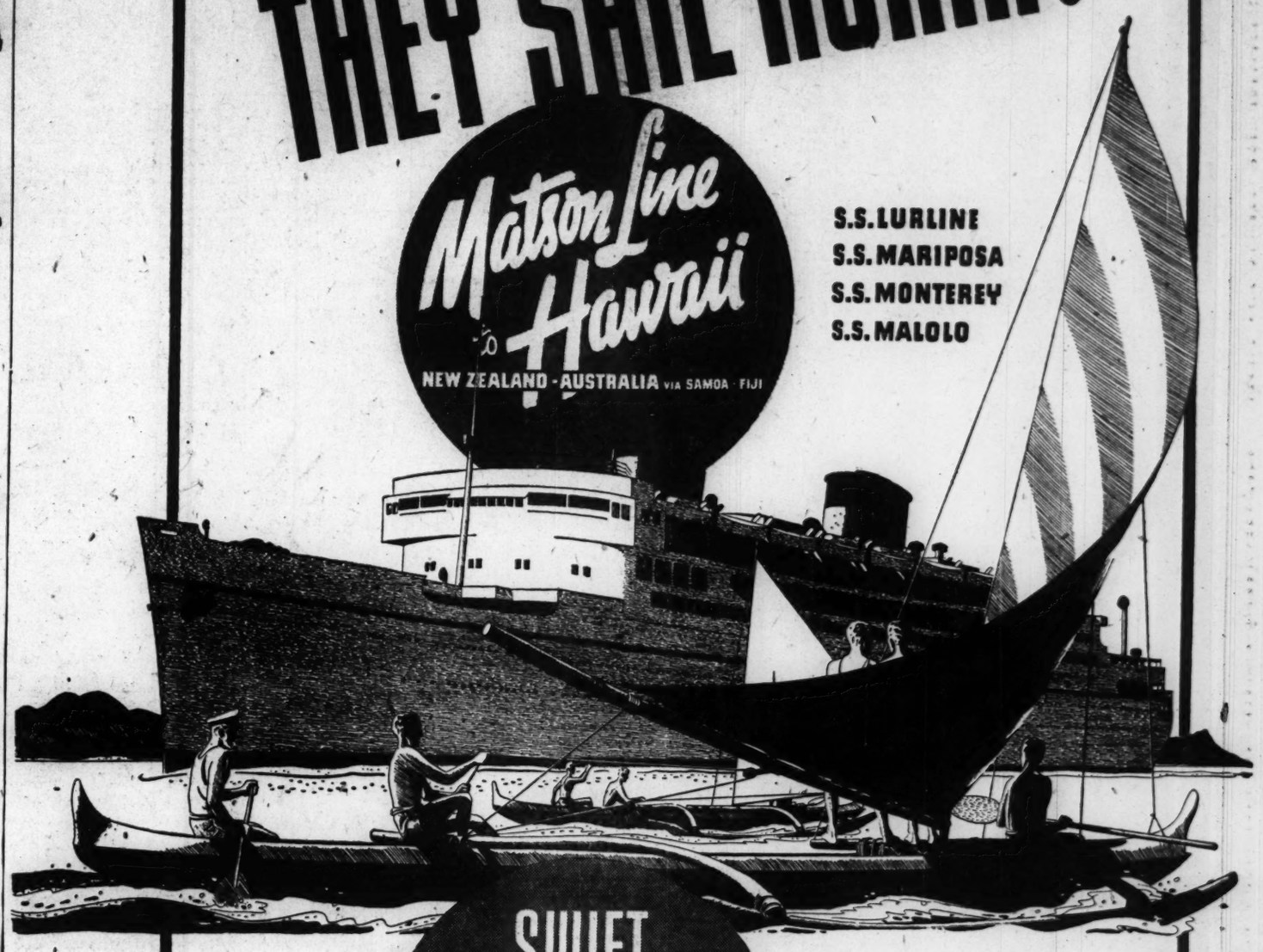

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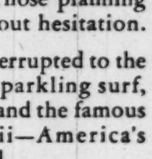

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N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883

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WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1192 6th Ave., N. Y. LO. 5-8236.

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 421 Riverside Drive (116th); nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C., Un 4-5242.

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FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston Tel Cap 3632

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EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 249 East 60th St. New York City

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FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. Suits, cruising outfits, evening wraps, etc 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C PE 6-2279

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MAN, companionship and intelligent care; Christian Scientist preferred; only applicants in and near N. Y. C. considered. Write Box W-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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BOOKKEEPER (for girls' resident school) who appreciates happy home life in a cultural atmosphere; moderate salary and residence. Christian Scientist preferred; give record of experience. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster on Cape Cod, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER for small family; $10 weekly. Christian Scientist preferred. P. O. Box 424, Hartsdale, New York.

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COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

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Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

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WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

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ADDING and calculating machines, typewriters, new card filing device. JOHNSON SALES CO., 200 Broadway, New York. Cortlandt 7-3579.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
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N. Y. C.—Riverside Drive (Cor. 114th St.), two nicely furnished, connecting rooms; semi-bath with hot and cold water; also room facing Hudson. Telephone Un 4-6547.

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BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades (not all colors), specially priced to clear our stock-room. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

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FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, New Haven, Conn., would welcome applications for permanent soloist position; audition soon.

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LINA CASTI, Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera—Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios, 36th floor.

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HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 903. CH. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7949. Opp. Empire State Bldg.

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2-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3810
ST. LOUIS
1015 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5373
KANSAS CITY
406 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel Victor 3702-3
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(East Cliff)
Delightfully for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 400; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 3½ gns., Spring 3½ gns., Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church 48 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guinea Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIEN.

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BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
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A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns

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Guest house overlooking gardens, tennis courts, near reading room; from 2 gns. Phone 6087.

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BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN 'Phone Southbourne 1644

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Staffield House Comfy Modern, Quiet MR and MRS TURVER

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate Telephone 797

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

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CROMWELL COURT
143-145, Cromwell-road, S. Ken. S. W. 7
Redecorated and Modernised throughout by the New Management. All public rooms including two delightful lounges, Dance and Recreation Room on ground floor. Real Comfort in Delightful Surroundings. H. and C., Gas Fires and *P. O.* 'phones all bedrooms. Lift. En Pension from 3 gns wkly., 10/6 Dly., Bed, Bath and Breakfast 7/6. Special Permanent Rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited.

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A Christian Science church near by
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

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In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the Hotel BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath, 7/6.
Phone Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

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Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

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Spotless cleanliness excellent food running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON
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Phone Flaxman 0836
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold, and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 8/6; per day, 10/6; residents 3½ gns Write for tariff.

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A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns, b. w inclusive. Near to Christian Science church

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High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable. CENTRAL HEATING
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Charmingly situated in own grounds, central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms, excellent cuisine, separate tables moderate terms.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

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SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders St

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UNDERTAKER
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Cars available for "Weddings" and "Trips"

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LUXURIOUS NEW HAIRDRESSING SALON
Eight Cubicles—Modern Methods
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Restaurant and Tea Lounge
The Cafe with Character and Charm
R. A. C. appointed.
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The New Store
YOUR Fashion Centre
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Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
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Phone 2732 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

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REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
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PHILCO, FERRANTI, EKCO, etc.
All wave sets. Accumulators correctly charged
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Efficient Staff at your service

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FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE

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BOLTON SAVINGS BANK
2½% Interest and Government Security
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Scenic, Sign and Poster Artists. Craftsmen in all the phases of Decorating.

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For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
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Also at Church St., Accrington

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Extensive Galleries
Displaying Everything in GLASS and CHINA
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Shirts and Collars a Speciality
Ladies' Dresses Beautifully Laundered
Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 563

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Good Garage Accommodation

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK, DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

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Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £8.17.6.
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61 DEANSGATE
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—SHOES—

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HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Choriton 1069
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

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10 KING ST., MANCHESTER
Makers of
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Disinfectant
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILORS
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction.
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65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meals—Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Aftn. Tea 1/- High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc. are on sale at the Counter

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DECORATORS
HOUSE—CHURCH
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J. A. Bardsley LTD
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

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Footwear Specialist
Agent for
DELTA and LOTUS SHOES
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Estimates Free. Experienced Men.
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Specialist in Ladies' Tailored and Sportswear
Made on the Premises
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SOUTHPORT

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Prize Dairy Butter
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

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BROADBENTS Ltd.
OF CHAPEL STREET
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

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66 Northumberland Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne Phone 22737
1, Station Road, Whitley Bay 'Phone 333

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29 BLACKETT STREET
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Shirt and Tie Specialists

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27 EASTFIELD ROAD, BENTON
for
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture, Fireplaces, Kitchen Ranges, Boilers, Bathroom Fittings, etc.
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Enid
3, LOVAINE ROW
Barras Bridge
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 26911
Gowns, Sportswear
Specializing in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
H. M. & E. COMMON
44 West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne

RUTLAND
29 BLACKETT STREET
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Shirt and Tie Specialists

SEYMOUR BREWIS
27 EASTFIELD ROAD, BENTON
for
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture, Fireplaces, Kitchen Ranges, Boilers, Bathroom Fittings, etc.
REMOVAL ESTIMATES PHONE 61670

SHROPSHIRE

OSWESTRY

All Styles of
Lotus and Delta Footwear
Stocked by
EMILY JONES
34 WILLOW STREET

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The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS
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Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

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We have now received deliveries of all the latest productions for the coming spring season in tweeds costume cloths and wool dress fabrics. You are cordially invited to pay us a visit of inspection.
Patterns Gladly Sent on Request
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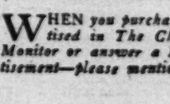

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—Or Perhaps They're Resting Between Tussles

Lines About Leaders—56

Alexander Sergeivitch Pushkin
(1799 — 1837)

PUSHKIN was the first prominent man of letters in Russia.
He shone like a sun on the gloomy literature of his time.
Moscow offered the odd picture of 2 Russias in those days.
The patriarchal mansions of the nobility comprised 2 sections.
The folklore remained intact in the servants' quarters.
The European culture held uncontested sway in the salons.
It was in one of these old mansions that the child was born.
His father belonged to one of the most aristocratic families.
His mother descended from Peter the Great's favorite Negro.
Both his parents neglected him until he reached the age of 7.
But he fell to the care of able members of the household.
He produced verses, satires, epigrams with amazing rapidity.
His remarkable talent soon foretold a future greatness.

AT 20 ALEXANDER entered the society of St. Petersburg.
It was the glorious epoch of the dawning visions of liberty.
The new-born enthusiasm of humanity inspired the poet's pen.
He fostered the development of a national realistic school.
His first romance caused an outburst of hearty acclamations.
There was something enchanting in the spell which it cast.
At last a great poet had appeared in Russia, a real one.
This man could interpret its feelings and its aspirations.

BUT the impetuous career of the youth underwent a change.
A satire imprudently written awakened the Tsar's attention.
"We must send this erring child to Siberia," said Alexander I.
Friends obtained a less severe exile for him in Caucasus.
Yet Pushkin had to wrench himself from the society he loved.
And he set out on the long, lonely, dreary journey southward.

MANY years elapsed, years of quiet seclusion for the poet.
Alexander I passed on and Nicholas I ascended the throne.
The new Tsar opened his reign with a flash of reforming zeal.
He called back the writer and treated him with marked kindness.
Pushkin received a lucrative Foreign Office appointment.
He married Natalia Gontcharoff of a long-respected family.
In 1831 he had reached his zenith of popularity and fame.
He was the beloved poet of St. Petersburg, the royal city.
Other authors could treat of the misery of the new capital.
It was his own task to celebrate its rising magnificence.
A future of exceptional brilliancy seemed in store for him.
However, such anticipations, such promises, proved in vain.
The Tsar's preference for the poet exasperated the nobles.
They treated Pushkin and his wife with haughty disdain.
In 1837 he became involved in a duel which proved fatal.

AMONG the books of Pushkin, two stand out as greatest.
One is "Boris Godunov," a curious episode of Russian history.
The other is "Eugene Onegin," a social novel in verse.
The varied characters of Pushkin are skillfully individualized.
The magic rhythm of his language makes him a master.
A faint echo of that language is caught in the translation.
But the full diapason is heard "by Neva's frozen shores."
He is the first Russian to rank with the poets of the world.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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The Wrestling Bout

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Frederick H. Kranz, Buffalo, N. Y.
A Feline Half-Nelson Is Applied to the Toy

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 71 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 140

A Cry for Protection From So-Called Evil

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

Scholars now agree that during the time of the sojourn of the Children of Israel in Babylon, and the conquering of that city by the Persians, Zoroaster was developing his religion. This religion appears at first to be a dualism, crediting both good and evil with power. It is evident in all his teachings, however, that though he gave power to evil, he taught that the dark hosts would finally be overcome by the righteous God of wisdom and light, Ahura Mazda, and by the angels of light.

His visions contain references to concepts strikingly familiar to the Christian student: the Satan of the Jews (the devil of the early Christian era), archangels, demons, heaven, hell, and the last judgment as found in the literature and theological traditions of Dante and Milton. It is often stated that Judaism actually borrowed the devil from Zoroaster, for such a concept does not appear in Hebrew literature before the captivity. And it is of interest to note that for two centuries after returning from the captivity, the Jews were ruled by Zoroastrian kings.

It is not surprising therefore to find psalms wherein the problem of evil appears to be a real one. The Zoroastrians had a term, the Adversary, which originally carried the conception of one in charge of this earth among the sons of God. It was the business of the Adversary to challenge all development, especially the development of good, as a building inspector would challenge the construction of a building before he would pass on it (see prologue of Job).

The Jews called this Adversary, Satan, and the two terms came to be synonymous with the belief in one who challenged as an enemy—and gradually therefore, an evil spirit.

With the acquisition of the belief in evil as a separate entity and power, came the need of finding an understanding of a way to protect from that so-called power, or devil, as the word became in the time of the early Christian church. Therefore, hand in hand with the new development in the way of treating this so-called evil, went a growing alertness to the need of protection. Some of the elements of the Ninety-first Psalm denote that it was edited during this period, although its initial thought is very ancient.

In Psalm 140, the cry for protection and the declaration of truth (v. 6) are coupled with a prayer for the confounding of all so-called evil influences seeking to "exalt themselves." And again there is the familiar assurance of the connection between right thinking and protection, for the "upright shall dwell in thy presence."

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal—For really rapid transit, while the trip lasts, there's nothing like stepping on a loose roller skate in the dark.

Detroit Free Press—Two can live as cheaply as one—provided it's two other people and you're the one.

Children's Corner

The Mouse That Sang

The little gray mouse did not know that she was different from all the millions of mice in the world. She did not know really that all those millions of mice couldn't sing a note; she only knew she could sing and that she like[d] to. She had sung down the mouse-hole where no one could hear her. She had sung in the pantry of the big house where everyone could hear her and did.

Many people lived in the big house and half of them were children. Now it happened that one day the children heard a sound of singing.

"A canary," they cried, "it's a canary. Let's search for him." They ran through the big house upstairs and down, [t]he children, tiny children, thin [c]hildren, chubby children. The[y] searched the rooms of the big house, they rushed into every nook and corner. They looked into the closets, into the bureau drawers, under the mats and in the cupboards. But there was no canary.

"Hark," said the tallest child. They listened, standing very still. There it was again, the strange singing, like a bird's and still not like a bird's.

"It comes from out there," the chubby child whispered, tiptoeing toward the pantry.

The others followed, certain now they would find the yellow canary. But suddenly the singing stopped. There was a scuffle and they saw a mouse leaping down the mouse-hole. "It's a mouse that's singing," the chubby child cried.

"Nonsense," the tallest child answered. "Whoever heard of a mouse singing?"

"There's a lot you never heard of," the chubby child said. "There's a lot you never even dreamed of."

They laughed at her and ran noisily from the room, but the chubby child sat down on a stool and waited patiently.

It was very quiet now in the kitchen. She could hear herself breathing, fast at first, because she had been running with the rest of them. She clasped her hands about her knees and stared at the mouse-hole.

Presently two eyes peeked out, from it, then the head of the little mouse. A wriggle and a jump and the mouse was out of the hole, her tail waving behind her. If the little mouse saw the chubby child she gave no sign. Running across the kitchen floor she began to sing. She sang and she sang little chirpy notes like a bird's, high and low.

The chubby child was delighted but she made no sound. Out in the yard now she could hear the other children searching for a canary that wasn't there. The chubby child would not bother with them. Hadn't

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Mouse Ran Across the Kitchen Floor

they laughed at her for thinking a mouse could sing? She would tell the grown-up folks what she had seen and heard and . . . so she did!

The grown-ups did not laugh at her. They waited patiently and listened, too. That is why the little mouse that sang had her picture taken for the newspapers. That is why she was talked about far and wide by simple folk and learned folk. That is why she went into the movies and on the radio just like a great prima donna! But all this didn't make the little mouse vain. She still liked crumbs and her mouse-hole, and all her friends down there.

Several days after all this had happened the chubby child sat with the others in the yard of the big house. "How did you know," the thin one asked her, "that it was a mouse singing? Mice can't sing!"

The chubby child gazed with dreamy eyes at the blue sky and said softly:

"A mouse can't sing?
Why be so sure—
Just 'cause he's never
Sung before?"

In Lighter Vein

Trade Inquiry

There is an occasional speed trap on a certain road in south-east London. Two policemen in plain clothes work it and give the signal to a constable in uniform to stop offenders.

One day recently a luxurious limousine, driven by a smartly-clad chauffeur, drove up to the policeman in uniform and halted. A lady of distinguished appearance seated in the rear of the car beckoned to the officer.

As he approached she raised her lorgnettes and remarked, "Well, how's business today?"—London Evening News.

Smart

Danny, along with many other little lads, started out to school for the first time this fall, and, like many other little boys' fathers, Danny's father asked him how he liked his teacher.

"All right," was the reply.

"Is your teacher smart?" teasingly persisted the questioner.

"Well, she knows more than I do," admitted Danny.

—London Evening News

"Wherever I sees yer you've always got this 'ole wiv yer . . . "

The Retort Courteous

Employer (to new boy on his first job): "My lad, do you know it takes half my time to watch you?"

New Boy: "Sorry, sir, but it takes me all my time to watch you."—Pearson's.

Too Much So!

Mrs.: "We've had Apple Week and Pickle Week. Why can't we have Soup Week?"

Mr.: "We do!"

Daily Anecdote

Time to Spare

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While visiting a friend, Joaquin Miller, "The Poet of the Sierras," was discovered by his host in the act of reading a book.

"What have you there?" asked his friend.

"A novel by Bret Harte," answered the poet.

"I can't see how an immortal being can waste his time with such trash!" the man exclaimed disdainfully.

"Are you sure that I am an immortal?" asked Miller.

"Of course," said his friend.

"In that case," replied the poet, "I don't see why I should be so economical with my time. I have so much to use."

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Blotter Flowers

One girl here made up a number of strings of perfumed blotter flowers to hang among her dresses in the closet and to put with her lingerie in her dresser drawers. So many friends admired them, that she hit upon the idea of their salability.

At once she began cutting up blotter sheets into flower petals and leaves. Putting together several "petals," one on top of another, she built up some lovely blotter flowers. These she sprinkled with her favorite perfume; and as blotting paper holds the perfume scent for some time these little bouquets gave off just enough of a fragrance to scent clothing to the desired degree. The ones she made for sale she left unscented in many cases until she knew what perfume was desired by the purchaser. Sometimes she just had orders for the blotter blossoms, and the persons who were to use them added their own scents.

When the odor grows faint the string of flowers can be reperfumed.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Fun With Antonyms: Obvious—complex; docile—dogged; explicit—ambiguous; formidable—weak; frugal—extravagant; authentic—unauthorized; charming—unattractive; radiant—opaque; candid—deceitful; cynical—considerate.

Factual Figuring: 6 plus 17, minus 8, times 6, divided by 9, equals 12.

A Blacksmith's Problem: One piece of 3 links was first separated into 3 separate links. One each of these was then used to weld together the remaining four pieces of chain.

Riddle: A mirror.

Quotation for Today

A MAN is as big as the things that annoy him.—GUIDE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE writer had been much troubled by the seeming present state of the world, and the distrust and animosity between nations. One day she heard a bird singing in a tall tree at the back of the house. It was pouring out a song so full of heartfelt rejoicing she scarcely remembered ever hearing quite such a rapturous bird song before.

Meeting a neighbor, the writer asked if she knew what the bird was.

"Oh yes," was the reply, "it is Mrs. M——'s pet canary that escaped from its cage two days ago."

"I do hope Mrs. M—— will soon get it back," said the writer, rather anxiously, "for I have always understood that among London sparrows it is an age-long tradition to look upon a canary as a foreigner and an enemy, and they do not wait long before they peck at it."

"Yes," said the neighbor, "but you see this canary is *quite safe*."

"How do you mean *quite safe*?" was the wondering question.

And then it was explained that, during the summer months, the canary's mistress had kept its cage on a ledge outside her window upstairs. And apparently, the canary had set to work to make friends with the sparrows. It had cheeped to them and they had come, and it had jerked its seed out onto the ledge for them to share; and day after day this friendly intercourse had gone on, canary and sparrows chattering together, and sharing the meals.

And so, when the canary left its cage and flew out onto the tree, far from regarding it as an unwelcome stranger, the sparrows seemed to look on it as a well-known friend and benefactor. By its persistent expression of good will, it had wiped out the traditional sparrow enmity, and made its little world *quite safe*.

It seemed like a little messenger of the coming of good will among the nations.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How About 'Rocks'*

By LE PELLEY

....FROM YOUR ELFIN TOES, TO YOUR FAIRY LOCKS....
LET'S SEE.... FAIRY LOCKS... FAIRY LOCKS..
OH DAD — WHAT RHYMES WITH FAIRY LOCKS
PAIR OF SOCKS...
SOME PEOPLE JUST HAVE NO SENSE OF POETRY !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just a Day Late*

By THE HAGERS

THE EDITOR SAID, "WADDLES, YOU FLOPPED ON THAT GROUND-HOG INTERVIEW.
EDITOR
THE MALLARD CLUB PRESENTS A CUP AT THEIR NEXT MEETING. WRITE THIS UP."
MALLARD CLUB
ANOTHER CHANCE! THE PRESIDENT, WHEN HE FOUND OUT WHY I WAS SENT,
QUACKED, "YOU'RE A TRIFLE LATE, I'D SAY. WE HELD THAT MEETING YESTERDAY!"

Puzzle Corner

Fun With Antonyms

And now a list of words with their antonyms. The first has been checked as usual. Try matching the others.

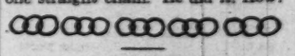
1	obvious	opaque	
2	docile	unattractive	
3	explicit	complex	✓
4	formidable	considerate	
5	frugal	deceitful	
6	authentic	dogged	
7	charming	weak	
8	radiant	ambiguous	
9	candid	extravagant	
10	cynical	unauthorized	

Factual Figuring

To the number of feet in a fathom ——add the number of the place in the alphabet of the letter "Q"——; subtract the number of the Great Lakes——; multiply by the number of sides to each cell of a honeycomb——; divide by the number of Muses of Classic Mythology who preside over song and the different kinds of poetry, and also the arts and sciences——. What is the answer?

A Blacksmith's Problem

A New York City reader shares this good old-timer, which, although often posed in various ways, is substantially as follows: A blacksmith was asked to weld together 5 pieces of chain of 3 links each, making only 3 welds and yet making one straight chain. He did it. How?



A Riddle

A Waterbury, Conn., reader shares this one:

Wash my face and I'm everybody;
Scratch my back and I'm nobody.
What am I?

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Slumps by the Forelock

FOR several years preceding 1930 the whole economic world was talking rather gloomily in terms of "slump" and looking forward with varying degrees of expectation to "recovery." Now it is talking a good deal more about recovery as a fact accomplished, or at least partially accomplished; and is wondering whether the next stage may be that of a trade "boom." Past experience has taught us to think in cycles. Therefore, after the boom, or whatever lesser peak trade recovery may reach, we anticipate, as if under a natural law which must be obeyed, yet another slump.

That is the way, we are told, that things go. The question is whether, as in the past, we must grin and bear it. We have seen the old process repeat itself. Rising prices encourage the producers to produce more, and with increasing employment the consumers consume more. Growing incomes enable those who receive them not merely to consume more but also to invest more; and their invested capital is willingly used by the producers for more and more production till the point comes when more consumable goods are available than the consumers are ready to absorb; and then, unless there is some new outlet for profitable investment, the tide begins to turn. And, it is supposed, we are in for another slump.

Must this happen? Since we have had long and bitter experience of *how* things happen, and economists have had ample opportunity of studying *why* they happen, ought we not now to know enough to control the situation? We do know this much, that if we could control everybody's expenditure the whole matter would be simple. Mr. J. M. Keynes, the Cambridge economist, has been showing that if we could persuade everybody to spend just the right proportion of income on consumable goods and services, and devote just the right proportion to investment, then the problem would be solved. But, of course, we cannot control private expenditure in this way; and it is natural, when people have more money available and investment promises good dividends, that they should save a larger proportion of their incomes.

But if we cannot directly control their private consumption, and their investments, we can direct many of the determining conditions. For example, as Mr. Keynes shows, governments can make a policy of redeeming debt and taxing severely during prosperity periods, and taxing lightly when there are signs of depression. Governments may also stimulate imports during prosperity periods beyond the value of exports, and reverse the process in bad times. They can encourage a slowing down on some productive work when trade nears the peak, and speed it up when it is falling. And, remembering that "dear money" is rather a doubtful than a "healthy" feature of recovery, they can help to avoid it.

But all this will not be enough. The supreme object of a wise public policy will be the provision of sound productive work at precisely the moment when there are signs of sagging activity. In Britain the big drive in house construction and the increased expenditure on armaments have been factors making for more employment. What is to happen when either or both of these slow down? A sound policy will be to prepare in advance with big projects which can be set going at the appropriate moment. Government works, new construction by local authorities, re-equipment schemes by big corporations, can in many cases be postponed for the present; they can be kept in hand for the day when the stimulus of work they will afford can be applied.

The Need of Peace-Mindedness

MORE important even than peace machinery is peace-mindedness; and it is usually where this quality has been forgotten that peace workers have gone astray. It is not by arousing indignation against foreign countries whose methods of government are not ours—it is not by passionately denouncing them for what we believe to be reprehensible actions—that we shall promote peace.

At the present time many writers have not hesitated to stir up hatred for Germans and Italians. Others have continued to pour contempt on Russia or the Spanish Government. These excited clamors are often the work of men and women who call themselves pacifist.

In the name of peace, they put forward policies which, pursued to logical conclusion, would lead to war. There has been no more curious phenomenon than this recent over-emphatic expression of political opinion which cannot even be strictly defined.

The sound peace worker realizes that real sacrifices must sometimes be made to preserve peace—even the sacrifice of political predilections. Certainly it is not by inflaming feeling against other countries, other forms of government, other rulers who are accepted by their people, that good relations can be forwarded.

Tolerance and patience, and an effort at understanding those who differ from ourselves in conceptions and in actions, are essential in a troubled world. It is not by fulmination or by agitation that peace can be established. It can be established only by the prevalence of peace-mindedness.

Justice Story on Efficiency

IN HIS message to Congress on the judiciary, the crucial effect of which would be to increase the membership of the Supreme Court, President Roosevelt said:

> If an elder judge is not in fact incapacitated, only good can come from the presence of an additional judge in the crowded state of the dockets.

As to the relative efficiency of a larger body, President Roosevelt's assumptions may be compared with the experience of the Court itself after the addition of two judges 100 years ago. At that time, one of its most famous members, Justice Story, reported:

> We made very slow progress, and did less in the same time than I ever knew. The addition to our number has most sensibly affected our facility as well as rapidity of doing business. "Many men of many minds" require a great deal of discussion to compel them to come to definite results; and we found ourselves often involved in long and very tedious debates. I verily believe, if there were twelve judges, we should do no business at all, or at least very little.

The probable effect of Mr. Roosevelt's proposal would be to give the court more than twelve judges.

Jump to It

EVER since Galileo explained that the earth is not the center of the universe, natural science has displayed a tendency to take the human race down a peg or two. The Victorians reveled in this occupation. Not content merely to point out that men cannot fly under their own power as gracefully as birds, they insisted that human beings cannot jump as well as fleas. A flea, they argued, can jump nearly eight inches. If it were as big as a man, it would be able to leap 300 yards.

For just about a century, men and women have labored along under the weight of this depressing comparison, carrying on, in all the circumstances, it must be admitted, with remarkable courage and cheerfulness. But now at last the stigma is removed; the oppression is lifted. Dr. George P. Bidder of Cambridge has announced that in any jumping competition between men and fleas, fleas would be absolutely nowhere.

Capacity for jumping, after all, does not vary with the size of the jumper. A cat can clear a six-foot-six wall, which is as much as a man can do, and very nearly as good a feat can be put up by a horse. The important thing about jumping, it appears, is the ratio between weight and surface area. A man weighs, averagely speaking, about nine pounds for every square foot of body surface; the flea's record is only one eighty-ninth of a pound. A flea which grew to the size of a man would still be able to jump only about eight inches. Man's reputation as a jumper has been rescued for all time.

Questions for Industry

PROMINENT industrialists who have contributed to this newspaper's series on Making Recovery Permanent have at least displayed economic and social enlightenment of a high order. Almost to a man, they have expressed the conviction that mass purchasing power, sustained either by high wages or low prices, or by both, will do most for economic stability and a mounting standard of living. The contributors to this series, which closes today, have also revealed their apprehensions that governmental and labor policies threaten to inflate costs and destroy profits.

These viewpoints have evolved two basic questions, which seem helpful. They are:

> Is American industry so persuaded of the urgency of mass purchasing power that it is prepared to take whatever first step seems necessary to promote it?
>
> Is American industry prepared to take the lead in social reform from the Government and convert present labor-capital hostility into basic co-operation?

What this first step is may be a moot point. But there are plausible grounds for assuming that business's first attack on these problems must lie in the direction of industrial co-operation.

The nation does not want business organization perfected to the point of monopoly; it does not expect that industry will lose its character as an economic federation of independent competing businesses. But it is likely to agree with Harry A. Wheeler, the first president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who declared in one article of the Monitor's series that the creation of a central agency is industry's most pressing responsibility.

The theoretical enlightenment displayed by these industrial leaders should not be scoffed at as meaningless. It is by no means traditional for business men to attach the emphasis they now do to mass purchasing power. But a few years ago it was a tenet of business that anything may be done to depress production costs no matter what happens to wages, the theory being that the safeguarding of profits would ultimately cause all to prosper. That precept is still retained in many quarters, but the Monitor articles in the main have placed important business leaders on record as at least favoring a drastic modification of this theory.

Cities of the Poor

Book News of the Day

A CITY is a suit of clothes, a garment covering thousands or millions. When worn too hard, neglected and abused, it frays and tatters into slums.

The rips, tears and moth holes in the vesture of handsome Chicago (and perhaps many another metropolis) are unsuspected by a city which delights in its planning and tall buildings. Ten years ago you would be told at the City Hall that Chicago had no tenements.

Fortunately Edith Abbott is a good social housekeeper. With a more careful eye, the dean of the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago has inspected the clothing of wood and brick sheltering the city's poorest and has discovered THE TENEMENTS OF CHICAGO (University of Chicago Press. $5).

What she and her associates disclose is, in fact, the typical slums of newer western America—dreary, motley areas of decaying frame houses mostly, a dirty, desolate, rickety jumble.

* * *

While these deteriorated neighborhoods of the prairie are not so recognizable as the regiments of New York's high, grim tenement blocks so appalling to the westerner, they have their evils. Chicago's tenements are deceptive, for their most serious aspect—overcrowding—is imperceptible to the passer-by. Want principally, but sometimes choice, has stuffed multitudes into these little, rotting houses. Chicago vaguely suspects that its gangsters, racketeering and corrupt politics have their roots in the neighborhoods it does not understand.

Chicago's slums are improving, Miss Abbott reports. She identifies the tenement areas as generally immigrant or Negro settlements. As in New York, the check on immigration has cut off the stream of newcomers anxious to crowd into the communities of their countrymen. The automobile has led to better streets and alleys. More than 2000 buildings no longer fit for use were recently demolished.

Still, slums remain slums, and Miss Abbott observes: "The day-by-day misery which is often endured by the people in these homes is indescribable."

* * *

Federal aid to make possible public housing on a large scale she believes will be necessary. Yet she foresees that dehousing and rehousing, important as it is, can take care of no more than 5 to 10 per cent of the tenement population in the reasonably near future.

The final remedy for slums, the Chicago authority is convinced, is better wages. She finds slums made by the steady demand for homes at the bottom of the rent scale. The "cities of the poor," as she terms the slum regions, are refuges of many of the unskilled, who cannot pay the rents asked for better and larger homes.

Happily a higher wage seems to be coming for the unskilled. They are getting more attention than they have ever had from the labor movement, and industry appears to be beginning to catch step.

F. W. C.

Uncollected Labor

A.F. OF L.
NON-UNION WORKERS
C.I.O.
WOULDN'T LABOR'S DEMAND FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BE MORE IN ORDER IF LABOR ITSELF WAS A LITTLE BETTER COLLECTED?
U.S. PUBLIC

Oriel Record

HE PONDERED over the advantages of being an M. A. Since he was neither a clergyman nor a school teacher, he never had the opportunity of writing the magic letters behind his name. But they gave him the privilege of being invited to college "gaudies." Since, in three years, he had not received a single invitation, however, he concluded that these "gaudies" were not of very frequent occurrence. If he were to marry, too, he could hold a reception in the college Senior Common Room. But marriage, he reflected, is not a very frequent occurrence, either. He decided, as he settled down comfortably in his chair, that the most solid advantage of all was the regular reception of the Oriel Record. It enabled one to keep in touch.

He looked at the woodcut of the college that adorned the center of its pearl-gray cover. The turreted gateway had the appearance of a fortress, as, indeed, in some manner, it was a fortress of knowledge in the continuing warfare against unenlightenment. Twelve and a half years ago he had for the first time as of right passed beneath that enormous arch into the graveled front quadrangle, obviously, from his diffident bearing, being no more than the hundred thousandth incarnation of that strange, uncomfortable object, full of all potentialities—a freshman.

He had not been alone. This was, in fact, the first time he had ever left his home in Yorkshire for any considerable period, and his mother had come up to see him settled down, intending, perhaps, to stay a week. But Oxford is not organized for parents. Except during the gaieties of Eights Week, when the boats race on the river, there is nothing for them to do. His trunks had been unpacked by his servant, his pictures were all hung on the walls of his room, crumpets and cakes were standing before the blazing October fire. He was already settled down. That night his mother took the northern train home through driving gusts of rain. It is a grand moment when one's children grow up, but not untouched with sadness, either. But before she went, she bought two pink india rubber dolls, with a high hat and a "boater," to stand saucily on his mantelpiece. One of them, hands in pockets, was at this moment throwing a knowing glance at the Record.

* * *

His owner, however, was not looking at him. The picture of the Quad was beginning to fill with groups of black-gowned undergraduates, desultorily chatting. Away in one corner the lights of the chapel still twinkled in the darkness. As the great clock up in the high central tower struck seven, the door of the provost's lodging opened, and the provost himself, his white beard flashing through the gloom, and his long gown billowing behind him, swept across the courtyard, and up the steps into hall. It was the hour of dinner.

In that long, dark-paneled room, its windows blazoned with heraldic devices, many famous men had sat in the last six centuries. Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Thomas More, Lord Goschen, Cecil Rhodes, R. C. H. Palairet, Thomas Hughes—statesmen, empire-builders, sportsmen, soldiers—a long and illustrious succession—Arnold, Clough, Newman—they had all been there, playing, eating, working, profiting by their opportunities or wasting them, according to their several natures. As he sat down to dine that first night, the reader of the Record wondered which of "the young, light-hearted masters of the world" gathered round him would achieve something in the years to come of which the college would be proud.

* * *

He stirred in his chair, and poked the fire, and then sank back again. Memories rose up before him, especially the figure of a young man at the first night of Edgar Wallace's "Flying Squad," standing against the door of the dress circle—tall, slender—expressing in his nonchalant and easy figure the grace and confidence that are Oxford's traditional heritage. This was a man whom his fellows marked out as a future statesman—or an ambassador, at the very least. But he is now a schoolmaster in the West Country.

Then there was that other—the gay, the effervescent—the irrepressible mainspring of any undergraduate party, a mine of information on theatrical affairs, an authority on Gilbert and Sullivan, who would take the least musically inclined and most diffident person in college, and in two minutes have him trolling forth a chorus from "HMS. Pinafore" or "The Gondoliers"—what brilliant and confident hopes he inspired! But he, too, is now a schoolmaster. Yet that dark-faced youth whom one scarcely noticed is now one of England's most famous novelists, and his companion, similarly inconspicuous, is an actor whose name is blazoned in electric lights in Broadway and Shaftesbury avenue. He is sometimes mentioned even in the Oriel Record.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

North . . South . . East . . West

The Straight Course

By Frank L. Perrin

BETWEEN fact and truth on the one side and their opposite, there is a gulf so wide and deep that it can neither be spanned nor plumbed. The insistence of many voices can never alter or change the fundamental fact. Passion, ambition, the desire to retaliate, the determination to make good a threat carelessly or designedly made, may marshal, in the name of opportunism and blind patriotism to a party or support of an ideal, what may at first seem to be a persuasive and possibly overwhelming majority of the people most concerned. Every nation, at one time or another, has passed through, if it has not succumbed to ordeals imposed upon it or incited by those who would project, unwisely or with stubborn insistence, some extreme or experimental theory of government.

The tree of human understanding is one of slow growth. Where it has survived and attained substantial proportions in the soil to which it is indigenous, it is uprooted only with the greatest difficulty by those who would destroy it. There come, and seem often to recur, in the experiences of every so-called self-governing people, times of alarm and apprehension. From high places there is sounded, perchance, the call to join in some hazardous adventure against established custom and procedure. The urge is to seek something new, to discover some magic formula or method which may be prescribed or administered to cure some real or imagined disorder in the body politic. The aboriginal medicine man, called in an emergency, always did something. The specialist, summoned by overwhelming demand, feels bound, if he would save his face, to advise heroic and instant treatment.

* * *

Happily it often follows that those to whom the responsibility of applying the prescribed course is delegated discover, or have already learned, that the processes proposed are unsound and, to say the least, unethical. This, after much has been said, and before much more is said, is the safeguard and the substantial hope of those who feel alarmed because of the President's proposal to reorganize the procedure and increase the personnel of the Supreme Court of the United States. There remains, and will persist, the confident conviction that by no known process available in a representative democracy can future decisions of any court of competent jurisdiction be forecast, dictated or predetermined.

Admitting or assuming this, it should not be imagined that the presence upon the bench of the court of last resort of even six additional justices would automatically assure the favorable or unfavorable decision, in the estimation of even a majority of the people of the country, of issues pending or issues which may later be presented.

Those students who have followed the course marked by the opinions of judges and justices have discovered that few of these have been dictated by previous prejudices or partisan loyalties. Realizing this, confidence is felt that even an enlarged bench, with the added places occupied by those chosen in the hope that they would bring to the tribunal a fresh, more liberal or more advanced viewpoint, would be true to the duties imposed upon it and obedient to the responsibilities of the task assumed.

* * *

Men do not voluntarily take upon themselves such obligations with the determination to undo, by stealth or subterfuge, what honored preceptors and teachers have accomplished by fidelity, honesty and adherence to the right. Thoughtful men and women will not easily be persuaded that honor could be bought or sold at so paltry a price as that offered by political acclaim, or commendation for aid given in establishing or perpetuating a new political or economic philosophy.

Our faith, during the last century and a half, has not been pinned to the individuals who have occupied the woolsack. It has rested in the tribunal itself, in the high purpose for which the court was established, and upon the fact that never has the integrity of its members been doubted or assailed.

Any effort to "pack" or "popularize" the court by subterfuge or cunning, no matter by whom inspired or undertaken, must, unless our faith in honest men is misplaced, be doomed to failure. The gulf separating truth from its opposite, in whatever form, remains forever fixed.

The Wide Horizon

Flint Vignettes

By Frederick W. Carr

DETROIT

UNDER the extraordinary strains of the automobile strike the men in the economic trenches on both sides turn out to be particularly human folks.

Capital and labor so often in their struggles seem to be vast impersonal giants. Perhaps the generals of the motor conflict, remote in their eastern offices hundreds of miles away, appear more or less as large symbolic figures. But out here at the center of mass production, the participants prove just people.

There is an official at the automobile workers' union who can quietly but firmly check any factory foreman if he oversteps in negotiations; who can take aside an over-zealous member of the union, expound the rules of the labor movement like a father, and stanchly admonish him; who with a fine care for detail can guide a hundred lines and meantime keep an eye ahead to foresee and to plan strategy; who in short has become a master in his profession, which, after all, is essentially the leadership of men. And—

Whenever he gets a dime back in change, he carefully keeps it to tuck away in a little bank. He and his wife are saving for their vacation trip this summer. She got the idea, and they've been doing this for several years. Last year they got together $60 in dimes.

* * *

Over in the enormous building of General Motors Corporation there is a young man who helps his company contact its sixty or seventy factories. During the early days of the strike when one plant after another was flickering out, he toiled day upon day deep into the night. Key men can't be duplicated in a jiffy, and when needed they stick to their posts, in corporation or in union, eighteen to twenty hours running.

"Hope you can get home a little earlier tonight," remarks a friend between the jangle of several telephone bells. "Good thing if you could ease up a bit on this work."

The young man starts a jocular answer, then his voice breaks just a little, but he finishes in forgetfulness of himself as his secretary hustles in new business.

When the strikers closed their plants, they thought they were unloading a problem on a corporation, and so they were. But they also dumped their quandary on a very likable, unpretentious, husky young executive, and on many more like him.

Back in Flint, hub of the sit-downs, a union man who has worked on the production line for eight years and feels he is getting nowhere, complains: "They say this strike is being pulled by the riff-raff, by the young irresponsibles. I own my own home and have it paid for."

The manager of a great plant looks over it ruefully. He sees it as a beautiful mechanism, everything timed and coordinated to produce, a marvel of manufacturing. Only a handful, like the manager, know the anxiety and the pressure that it cost to rebuild the huge machine last year. "It was a madhouse here for six weeks getting ready for the new models," he observes. "Too bad if it can't keep going. We haven't had any labor trouble for thirty-five years." It closes two days later.

* * *

Just out of the Cadillac plant after the calling off of its sit-down strike, a striker enthusiastically recounts the thoroughness and the boldness of the possession taken by the band of workers. They set up a little government within the factory, he relates, and dubbed it the "State of Cadillac." As for himself, "It was terrible trying to sleep the first night, lying down in your work clothes on boards or benches. But after that I could sleep sitting up or standing—any way or any time."

A slightly melancholy discovery as to the reading habits of mass-production workers is made by union men devoted to workers' education. It did look to them as if there was a marvelous chance to do educational work among sit-down strikers, whose only task was to stay in a plant and so keep it from producing.

"They will wear out the popular magazines brought in to them," reports a union scholar, "while the leaflets on trade unionism that I leave they will hardly turn over, and they're just as fresh today as when I left them." If there is a little mournfulness in his tone it vanishes as he spiritedly adds: "But these men are wonderful in sizing up a course of action and immediately going to it."

Capital and labor are motives, it appears, and a strike is people.

Mirror of World Opinion

Woman's Work

THE question has been asked, and hotly debated, whether a woman can make a home, at the same time that she is earning wages outside the home.

Without venturing an opinion as to whether she can do the two things as well as she might do either one of them alone, we may point out that in more than 3,000,000 cases in this country she is doing both of them.

A recent report by the Women's Bureau in Washington shows that more than a third of the 11,000,000 employed women in the United States carry the full responsibility for home-making in their families, as well as holding paid jobs.

Assuming, as many do, that woman's place is in the home, and not outside earning a living, these figures give some idea of the task it would be to put the American woman back in the kitchen and keep her there all the time.—*Detroit Free Press.*